

Today's Your Last Chance---Register for Victory

Polling Booths Open
7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

By John Meldon

Registration jumped slightly yesterday as a direct result of intensive activities by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council in communities of the five boroughs and among CIO local unions and shops.

However, as the final day of registration came around today, the over-all figures are still low, compared to the "off-year" election in 1939. Registration booths will be open today from 7:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Today's is the last day for registration.

Communist Nominees



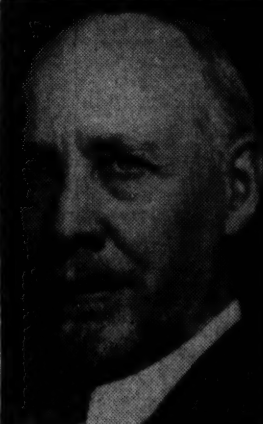
PETER V. CACCHIONE



BEN DAVIS, JR.



ISADORE BEGUN



PAUL CROSBIE

Labor Candidates



MICHAEL QUILL



EUGENE CONNOLLY

In some assembly districts, such as the 6th and 8th in the Bronx where a high percentage of unionists reside, the number of voters who registered Monday increased markedly. The same held true of several other areas of the city where it is known that many unionists make their home.

CIO BOOSTS REGISTRATION

Barney Conal, director of the CIO Community Councils in the city pointed out that registration had increased precisely in those communities where the community councils had concentrated their activities. He said, for instance, that while registration for the first three days in Brooklyn had been approximately 28 per cent below the comparable period of 1939, it had been raised, by last Monday night to only 17 per cent below 1939 as a result of the CIO campaign. In Bronx it was raised from 17 per cent below to 9 per cent.

Similarly, in Queens, where the CIO conducted an unusually wide-spread registration drive, registration increased during the same three-day period from 7 per cent below 1939 to 2 per cent above the total for that year. In Manhattan the percentages were raised from 22 per cent to 17 per cent below 1939.

Interesting sidelights were thrown on the general registration picture in some of the assembly districts where the registration will have definite influence upon the approaching April primaries when the Democratic and Republican parties will nominate and elect delegates to the Presidential nominating conventions.

10TH, 15TH A.D. BATTLES

Thus, while the total city registration figures were low, there was a decided increase in registrations in the 10th and 15th assembly districts, the latter particularly, which is the Republican "silk stocking" district. A knock-down drag-out battle is expected between Dewey and Wilkie Republicans in the 15th A. D. Leading Republicans, all potential delegates from that district include Wilkie supporters Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin, Stanley Isaacs and Newbold Morris. Meanwhile, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has his private residence in the 15th. Wilkie himself also lives in that assembly district.

New York Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, Dewey stooge and a group of influential Republican Dewey henchmen, as well as Wilkie supporters reside in the 10th A. D.

Apparently, Dewey machine-men in the 10th A. D. and the 15th A. D. are mobilizing and registering in hopes of attaining a strong position in the Republican Presidential nominating convention contest, and this accounts for the higher percentage of registrations in those two Republican districts as compared with the city generally.

Campaigners for Michael J. Quill, Bronx councilman candidate, will launch a deadline drive today to register potential voters before the 10:30 deadline tonight. Squads of canvassers and leaflet distributors at work since the start of registration last week will remain on duty throughout the borough until enrollment books close.

Bronx registration picked up considerably, due largely to efforts of Quill forces backed by the CIO. Hope was expressed that the final figures would approach those of 1939, the last comparable year.

Quill aides took advantage of the opening of the World Series yesterday to hand registration appeals to thousands of baseball fans pouring into Yankee Stadium.

Chinese Retake Town, Repel Foe

CHUNGKING, Oct. 5 (UP).—Passing to the counter-offensive in the battle of the lower Yangtze River, Chinese forces have recaptured a town from the Japanese and thrown the invaders back in three sectors, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's High Command announced tonight.

Reporting Chinese successes for the first time in five days of fighting, a communique indicated that the arrival of reinforcements had turned the tide in favor of the defenders and that the Japanese drive to trap large guerrilla forces in the Chekiang-Anhui-Kiangsu border area would not succeed.

Other labor candidates running for City Council include Joseph A. Donnelly in Queens; and Richard Massa and Abraham Bernknopf in Brooklyn.

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YANKS TAKE MONTESARCHIO; SOVIETS REPEL COUNTERBLOWS

Patterson Tells UAW Big Attack 'At Hand'

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The time is "now at hand" when we will be striking heavy blows to take an increasing part of the burden now borne by the Red Army. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told cheering delegates of the convention of the United Automobile Workers in session here.

FDR Promise of Roll-Back Success Cheered by AFL

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Success in the roll-back of prices was predicted by President Roosevelt in his message to the American Federation of Labor convention here today, and President Green replied in the name of the delegates that "we will stand with him" in such a "firm and determined purpose."

The convention's strong backing of the nation's chief executive in his prosecution of the war and his efforts to hold down the cost of living was registered in the wholehearted applause which greeted the various declarations in the President's statement.

Particularly did the delegates respond when the President made this appeal:

"I ask your continued help in all aspects of the war effort and in the effort to stabilize the domestic economy. We anticipate a great deal of success in the roll-back of prices which will stabilize and reduce the cost of living in essentials. For this the informed cooperation of all your members is needed."

There was also visible pleasure among the delegates at Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that "in this free country we are proving ourselves able to do voluntarily all that is necessary for the support of the great war effort and stand back of the brave men who go into combat."

VOLUNTARY EFFORT

The emphasis on the word "voluntary" was immediately interpreted as a renewed criticism by Mr. Roosevelt of any labor draft proposal. Green, regarding it as such, took occasion to comment:

"You will please note that the President emphasized the fact that, in his opinion, labor would do voluntarily—I repeat, voluntarily—all that is necessary through the soldiers of production in order to promote the war effort. That to me is a strong outstanding note in this splendid message sent to us by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt paid tribute to what has been done by American labor in the war effort in the following glowing terms:

"The battle of production is

Mr. Patterson, given a rousing ovation by the 2,000 delegates, put added emphasis upon President R. J. Thomas' words of yesterday. Thomas warned the delegates against those who spread poison to divide the Allies and he hit out against illusions that the "war is in the bag."

Patterson's speech highlighted the second day of a convention as factional tension neared a climax. This was expected during Wednesday's session when resolutions on incentive pay, fourth term and other related subjects come up.

RED-BAITERS AT WORK

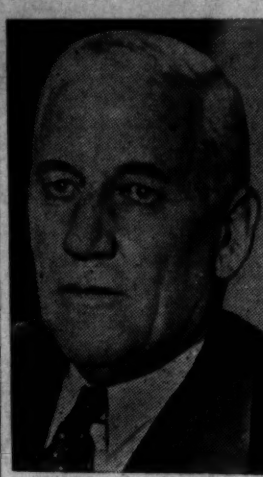
The Reuther-Leonard forces, containing most of the defeatist groups here, in the meantime stepped up its red-baiting provocations against the Addes-Frankenstein forces. It now resembles the Hearst and Dies technique in every respect. In the very same breath that they voted for a resolution calling for close Allied military collaboration the Reuther-Leonard people flooded the convention with vicious literature attacking the Soviet Union and Stalin. The CIO program on incentive pay and the war in general, is being painted by them as the "Communist approach" to problems and a "broader program" in much the same way as America Firsters have attacked the CIO.

The tip-off on the Reuther-Leonard line was more vividly expressed when Michael Lacey, of Local 235, Haintramack, attacked proposals for an immediate second front and demanded a "second front in Siberia" against Japan. One of the things he is trying to bank on, is the hope of splitting the "United Nations."

Patterson, citing Stalin's authorization to General Eisenhower to sign Italy's surrender terms in behalf of the Soviet Union, said:

"Let's slam that in Hitler's face," he said.

Patterson lauded the auto workers for their production record as soldiers of the most vital war production assembly lines. He received



WILLIAM N. HASKELL

Roosevelt Will Vote for Haskell

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt today gave his endorsement to General William N. Haskell, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

The President told his afternoon press conference that he would vote for his old friend and intimate associate, General Haskell.

The Story Behind The Milk Strike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight ordered striking milk drivers in New York to return to their jobs by 9 A.M. tomorrow.

By Dorothy Loeb

Thousands of New York families went without delivered milk yesterday and were to go without it again today because Sheffield and Borden drivers, beset by genuine grievances, took the wrong way to get those grievances corrected.

Their case misrepresented to the public, their security threatened, their work increased and the memory of a denied wage increase still fresh in mind, 3,500 Sheffield employees and workers from several Borden plants failed to profit by the example of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, which fought through a similar situation on the city's transit lines and won without a strike by enlisting the public.

Instead, they reported "sick" to the company and failed to report on the job, thus tying up milk deliveries.

Thus where the Transport Workers Union method got public backing, lifted morale and finally brought victory, the milk drivers' stoppage, coming in these times, even though not hitting actual war production, affects the city's morale and jeopardizes its health, while

Cacchione Move On Race Hatred Rocks City Council

By Harry Raymond

The majority clique of the City Council yesterday opened the floodgates of red-baiting in an attempt to hide its failure to act against pro-Axis activity and voted down Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's attempt to launch an investigation of individuals and groups who create racial and religious antagonisms.

Cacchione, the lone Communist councilman from Brooklyn, fought a hard uphill fight in a rough-and-tumble Council session to force out of the rules committee his resolution to set up a committee of seven members to probe perpetrators of race disorders.

He cited cases of Jewish synagogues being desecrated by pro-fascist bands, of discrimination against Negroes, of a Brooklyn policeman associating and working with Hitler agents. He demanded that the Council act against these evils. But the majority, headed by Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, voted to keep the resolution buried in committee.

The vote was 18 to 6.

Voting to bring the resolution out for action were Councilmen A. Clayton Powell, Stanley M. Isaacs, Cacchione, Meyer Goldberg, Louis Goldberg and Salvatore Niffo. Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, voted with the majority, stating she saw no need for an investigation because Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands was conducting a probe into race discrimination. Minority Leader Genevieve B. Earle also voted with the majority.

NURSERY CARE

Later Cacchione opened a fight for adequate nursery schools and child care centers for the increasing number of children of working women with introduction of a resolution calling on the Mayor to set up a coordinated program of nursery schools and after-school care.

This resolution, calling for the use of public schools and teachers and urging that the city ask Governor Dewey for \$250,000 to carry out the program, was sent to committee.

The child care measure was a companion piece with a second Cacchione resolution calling New York congressmen to vote for increased allotments to fathers in the armed services.

Cacchione set off a long debate which became quite noisy on the majority side as time wore on when he arose and made a motion that the committee on rules discharge his resolution to set up the investigation committee.

THE REAL ISSUE

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, scrambled to his feet immediately barking angrily that the motion was "out of order." He said it was not a regular motion because the rules committee and not the Council as a whole had power to create committees.

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs challenged this contention, stating that under such a ruling the rules committee which was created by the Council would be given more power than the Council itself.

But the Cacchione resolution was a tough one for the majority to beat down. Vice-chairman Sharkey was caught off base when the de-

(Continued on Page 4)

Cacchione Tonight On WMCA, 7:45

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist City Councilman and candidate for re-election will speak tonight over station WMCA at 7:45 P.M. William Albertson, head of a broad labor committee campaigning for Cacchione's re-election will also be heard over the same station. The broadcast follows immediately after news commentator John H. Steele on WMCA—670 on your dial.

Greek Airfield Hit, All Corsica Cleared

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 5 (UP).—

Fifth Army troops, smashing forward six miles and capturing Montesarchio, today threatened to cut the Germans' road of retreat to Rome while Allied bombers opened the Italy-based air onslaught against the Balkans by hammering the airfield at Argos, oldest city in Greece.

A French communique announced complete liberation of Corsica as the last of the German garrison fled across the Ligurian to Elba and Lghorn and in an Order of the Day Gen. Henri Giraud congratulated his forces for "taking the first step toward Europe."

(The London Evening News, quoting the Algiers radio, said Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had abandoned hope of making a stand on the Volturno line, 20 miles north of Naples and that his forces were in full retreat toward Rome. The Morocco radio said Allied patrols had reached a point 88 miles from Rome.)

On the Adriatic front in Italy, Eighth Army troops beat down strong Nazi counter-attacks and secured their new landings at Termoli, where large reinforcements were reported pouring ashore for a possible thrust across the peninsula to join in the Fifth Army's assault on Rome.

HIT ARGOS

While Billy Mitchell bombers hit Argos in the first raid on the Balkans from Italian bases, Liberators operating with the Northwest African Air Forces pounded the Menidi airbase north of Athens, both operations being in support of the hard-pressed British defenders of Kos in the Dodecanese. Flying Fortresses battered the Germans' Brenner Pass lifeline at Bolzano, knocking out bridges over the Isarco River, and other communications targets in the leaning-tower town of Pisa.

Long-range P-38 fighters accompanied the Mitchells to Argos, indicating the raid probably was mounted from the Lecce airfields in the heel of Italy, 300 miles from Argos which is on the Grecian Peloponnese north of Sparta.

The Mitchells dropped thousands of 20-pound fragmentation bombs across the airfield, starting many fires.

Official dispatches said that the Fifth Army was surging past strong German pockets of resistance in its continued advance, indicating that sizeable German units had been trapped and would be mopped up later.

A French communique announcing the end of the Corsican campaign 20 days after French shock troops landed in support of a patriot uprising praised French regulars, American Rangers and Moroccan Goumiers for displaying "equal zeal, audacity and ardour." Losses were said to have been extraordinarily light and much booty was captured.

ARTILLERY DUELS

There was no mention of the Dnieper in the Soviet communique, which noted only, aside from the Vitebsk fighting, that intense reconnaissance and heavy artillery and trench mortar duels were fought on other fronts and that 34 German tanks and 48 Nazi planes were put out of action Monday.

A German communique reported local Soviet breakthrough attempts in the center of the Dnieper line, presumably around Kiev, and said that violent fighting still progressed at the confluence of the Dnieper and the Pripiet rivers, 45 miles north of Kiev.

The official German DNB news agency said the Soviets had broken through locally on both sides of the double trunk railroad from Smolensk to Orsha.

Sforza Leaves U. S. Enroute to Italy

Count Carlo Sforza, a former foreign minister of Italy, and widely-considered a leading Italian anti-fascist exile has left for Italy. It was made known here today. Sforza was scheduled to speak at a Town Hall Club Forum. When he failed to appear, Leland Rex Robinson, the Club's president announced that he had left the country.

Whether Sforza went directly to Italy, or via North Africa, or else via London, and with what facilities was not made clear.

Sforza's decision to return to the homeland had been made known earlier last week, after he visited the State Department.

In his prepared address, as read to the Town Hall Club, the Italian leader attacked Mussolini and said that as long as Italian military resistance is loyally organized, presumably by the Marshal Badoglio regime, he did not think it the time to attack either the regime or the monarchy.

At the same time, he endeavored to make it clear to his friends in this country that his views on the monarchy in principle had not changed. Sforza had long been of the opinion that the monarchy was discredited in Italy by its collaboration with Mussolini.

It is considered that Sforza's leaving sets a precedent for the repatriation of many other Italian anti-fascists, who are known to be applying to the State Department for visas and travel facilities. Whether the State Department will accept Sforza's case as a precedent, however, is far from clear.

Much depends also on the degree to which Sforza will come in contact with the Italian masses and their popular organizations.

The Pace in Italy Increases

By a Veteran Commander

AS WAS to be expected, the Germans do not intend to hold the so-called Volturno line and are retreating toward Rome.

The British Eighth Army made a landing in the rear of the enemy line on the east coast and captured Termoli. Thus the line Rome-Castellamare appears to be the next stage for the battle for Italy. However, it is most probable that Montgomery will continue his amphibious out-flanking maneuvers along the east coast, successively breaking the German left flank. This method may help to avoid a battle for Rome itself.

The capture of Bastia in Corsica by Allied troops will, on the other hand, facilitate like amphibious operations on the west coast. In this respect the bombing by the Allies of Civitavecchia may be a straw in the wind. All of middle Italy is now well "encased" between Allied held air bases in Foggia, in Sardinia and, now, in Corsica. Thus it would seem that the northern German defense line (Genoa-Bologna-Ferrara) should be reached by the Allies within a month.

Across the Adriatic the Yugoslav Army of Liberation is widening its operations (explained in some detail in the D.W. yesterday, with map appended). The most interesting feature of these operations is that they are being conducted seemingly without bases or lines of communications. Orthodox strategy has been superseded in this case by the special strategy of a people's war where the patriot army has a base in every hamlet. The front is not a line, but is more like a rash spread all over the country.

Across the Balkan Peninsula, in the Aegean, the Germans seem to be having initial success in their operation against the Island of Kos. Its capture by them would endanger the Allied position on Leros and would strengthen the German defenses of the Balkans from the southeast. However, we still cling to the conviction that no temporary success of this kind can materially change the strategic "fate" which has definitely turned its face toward the Allies.

MEANWHILE the bombing of Germany is proceeding apace with Kassel, Hanover and Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the targets of the last two days. Our Flying Fortresses were escorted by Thunderbolts and together with these fighters downed 75 German defending fighters in one single expedition. Our losses were 15 bombers, reported to be the lowest ratio to total planes involved in any American attack on Germany.

BEHIND the sea of mud which separates them, both armies on the Eastern Front are massing forces for the coming decisive battle along the Dnieper and in the Smolensk Gate. Because we do not know what the weather is and will be in the coming days and weeks no predictions are possible. The Red Army may resume its offensive pretty soon, and it may have to wait for the freeze (sounds just like Major Eliot, doesn't it? "Maybe yes, and then again—maybe no").

We, personally, would be inclined to expect the former.

President Condemns Japanese Atrocities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP).—The beheading of an Allied flier in the Southwest Pacific provides proof of Japan's lack of civilization. President Roosevelt said today as the State Department made it plain that the Japanese officers responsible for the atrocity will be brought to judgment by the United Nations if possible.

He labeled the Japanese uncivilized in response to a question about the beheading of an Allied flier—whose fate was revealed in a diary taken from a Japanese prisoner in Salamaua, New Guinea.

The diary related that the flier was forced to sit on the edge of a bomb crater, his hands tied, while the local Japanese commander beheaded him with a sword in accordance with the Japanese Samurai code. It said that after the victim

was executed in the presence of Japanese troops, his abdomen was laid open with the same sword by an enemy seaman.

Mr. Roosevelt said the people of the United States are drawing their own conclusion over this instance of barbaric Japanese conduct.

Mr. Roosevelt also spoke of other instances of cruel treatment by the Japanese but declined to elaborate. He recalled, however, that last spring he branded as inhuman and barbaric the Japanese execution of some of the American fliers who were shot down and whose bodies were thrown into the sea.

On that occasion, this government formally warned Tokyo that acts of "criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the rules of warfare" will be avenged.

OK Anti-Soviet Papers for Nazi Captives, Bar Anti-Nazi Books

By Hans Berger

Israel Amter recently described and denounced the anti-Soviet propaganda carried on here in the New Volkzeitung by a group of German social democratic emigres.

Government authorities here may say that nothing can be done about such propaganda on the ground that we have "freedom of the press" to slander our allies, a point about which we won't wish to argue at this moment.

But there are thousands of German prisoners of war in our prison camps, and there seems to be no "freedom of the press" which allows anti-fascist literature and newspapers to be sent to them, to help educate them in democratic ways.

The books of Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Bertold Brecht, Lion Feuchtwanger, Johannes R. Becher and others cannot be sent

to German prisoners in our camps. But the Neue Volkzeitung with its systematic slandering of our ally in the war against Germany, is now being distributed among the German prisoners.

PECULIAR "EDUCATION"

It appears that the continuation of the Goebbels propaganda against the Soviet Union is proper material for Nazi prisoner "education."

Much criticism has been made of the fact that the Soviet government is carrying on propaganda against Hitler among the German prisoners of war held by the Soviets. But at the same time our authorities allow reactionary social democrats to carry on propaganda among German prisoners of war held by the United States—

with the propaganda directed against (not Hitler, but) the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt Opens National War Fund Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt tonight coupled an appeal for generous participation in the National War Fund drive with a warning that while ultimate victory is certain, it is still a long way off.

Opening a campaign for \$125,000,000, he said a share in the National War Fund would be "a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world."

"We, the people of the United States," he said, "know now that ultimate victory is certain—but that it is still a long way off, and that for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price."

Terming the genius of the American people for "freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors" as "our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting," Mr. Roosevelt said "Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our government alone."

"They know," he said of the fighting men, "they have the backing of all the resources and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone lies the winning morale which no slave of a dictator can ever know."

"ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL"

He described the unified economy of the National War Fund and said its "elimination of waste, duplication and delay, is playing a part in our total war effort which all of us in Washington regard as an absolute essential."

He called upon the public to remember in giving to local war funds or community chests that the USO "is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines."

"I ask you," he said to his nationwide radio audience, "to consider that War Prisoners Aid does what no government can do. I ask you to think of United States' Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across the sea in the darkest hours of the war."

"And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations—and especially the unfortunate, hungry men, women and children of all the over-run and enslaved countries—see in your personal and friendly concern the brightest ray of hope and the greatest power for good in the world today—the sovereign voice of the people of the United States."

"I ask you, therefore, to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately—remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world."

RAF Follows Up Raid on Frankfurt

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UP).—RAF bombers, sweeping in over fires kindled a few hours before by American Flying Fortresses, blasted the big German engineering and industrial city of Frankfurt last night in the tenth assault of a four-day Allied offensive that has battered and burned eight Nazi war centers with upwards of 7,000 tons of bombs.

In subsidiary attacks designed to keep German anti-aircraft gunners and night fighters guessing where the main blow would fall, British four-engine Lancasters hammered Ludwigshafen, inland port 50 miles south of Frankfurt, and set fires visible 100 miles.

During the entire two years of this stubborn struggle, in which the heaviest burden of effort and sacrifice have fallen upon the Soviet Union, the peoples of the Soviet Union received and are receiving from the friendly American people not only moral, but substantial material support as well in the form of airplanes, tanks, guns and other military material, and also foodstuffs. The Soviet people highly value this support, for which I express to you, Mr. President, and through you to the whole American people, the warm gratitude of my Government and the peoples of my country. The armed forces of the Allies, including those of the United States of America, are taking an increasingly greater part in our common struggle against Hitlerite Germany and have already inflicted a number of heavy defeats upon the cunning foe. The successes of the Red Army in its struggle against the Hitlerite hordes during more than two years, its present victorious advance on the Soviet-German front, the remarkable successes of Anglo-American arms in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the developing military operations of the Anglo-American forces on the territory of Italy, have created a favorable military-political situation for inflicting decisive blows upon the hated enemy.

It is now clear that the war is turning in favor of the United Nations. However, for delivery of the final blow upon the enemy, exertion of the total strength of our countries and also of all the United Nations will be required. I firmly believe, Mr. President, that the present joint struggle against our common foe, Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe, will bring about closer collaboration of our countries in the post-war period, in the interest of general peace and security.

HIDDEN MOTIVES

This is the question: What are certain authorities in mind when they allow anti-Soviet propaganda in the German prison camps? If German prisoners of war in our country are given an equivalent of Goebbels propaganda in the form of the Neue Volkzeitung, there must be a motive. Just how do certain authorities want German prisoners of war to be educated?

Clear Entire Dnieper Stretch



Capturing 46 places on the Vitebsk sector, the Red Army was reported to have mopped up about 400 miles of the east bank of the Dnieper, from Dnepropetrovsk to a point 45 miles above Chernigov. Local fighting continued, but with no decisions as yet at the key points of the Bend and at Gomel. Dotted line shows front at the beginning of the Soviet drive. Solid line indicates present position.

Texts of Messages by Soviet Envoy, President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—On Monday the new Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Andrei A. Gromyko, presented his credentials at the White House. Ambassador Gromyko was appointed on Aug. 22 to replace Maxim Litvinov. Text of the remarks exchanged between the Ambassador and the President follows:

By AMBASSADOR GROMYKO

Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you the letter of credence by which the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits me to you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and also the letter of recall of my predecessor.

In presenting you with the letter of credence, I feel it my duty to state that the people of the Soviet Union entertain for the American people feelings of friendship and deep respect, and that the maintenance and further development of friendly relations and closest collaboration with them constitute the unswerving desire and aspiration of my Government.

The friendship of the peoples of our countries is not accidental. It is the expression of the basic interests of our peoples and our nations. This friendship has grown stronger under the grim trial of this war, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States fight against their common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe. The bonds of friendship uniting our peoples are being still further strengthened by the blood which the best sons of our countries are shedding in the struggle against the German fascist gangsters.

During the entire two years of this stubborn struggle, in which the heaviest burden of effort and sacrifice have fallen upon the Soviet Union, the peoples of the Soviet Union received and are receiving from the friendly American people not only moral, but substantial material support as well in the form of airplanes, tanks, guns and other military material, and also foodstuffs. The Soviet people highly value this support, for which I express to you, Mr. President, and through you to the whole American people, the warm gratitude of my Government and the peoples of my country. The armed forces of the Allies, including those of the United States of America, are taking an increasingly greater part in our common struggle against Hitlerite Germany and have already inflicted a number of heavy defeats upon the cunning foe. The successes of the Red Army in its struggle against the Hitlerite hordes during more than two years, its present victorious advance on the Soviet-German front, the remarkable successes of Anglo-American arms in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the developing military operations of the Anglo-American forces on the territory of Italy, have created a favorable military-political situation for inflicting decisive blows upon the hated enemy.

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By PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

I am happy to receive from Your Excellency the letters by which the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Government of the United States, and I welcome you in that capacity.

I am deeply grateful at the expression of your determination to develop further the friendly relations of understanding and confidence which so happily exist between our two countries, and continue thereby the work of your distinguished predecessor whose letters of recall you have handed to me. I can assure you, that in the performance of this high task with which your Government has entrusted you, Your Excellency may count upon receiving the full cooperation and support of the Government of the United States.

The fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice of the armed forces and people of the Soviet Union have aroused the undying admiration of the American people, and we rejoice with the people of the Soviet Union in the ever growing tide of success which is crowning Soviet arms.

COMMON ENEMY

Since the day of the treacherous assault upon your country by Nazi Germany it has been, and it is, the unswerving intention of this country to lend maximum assistance to your gallant armies. Our two countries are united against a common enemy. The Government and people of the United States have bent every effort to bring to bear as speedily and as effectively as possible the might of our armed forces against that enemy.

The enemy has felt, is feeling, and will to an ever increasing degree feel the weight of the combined forces of the United Nations, and when the final and complete victory is achieved, as it will be, I know that every one of the United Nations will have made its full contribution toward that victory.

Our countries are joined together in a high cause, and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration, together with other like-minded countries, in the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

Camacho Boosts Mexico Wages to Offset Living Costs

By Owen Roche

(Cable to Allied Labor News)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5.—In a move to counteract the effects of Mexico's inflation on workers buying power, President Manuel Avila Camacho this week decreed wage increases ranging from 5 per cent to 50 per cent for more than 85 per cent of Mexican labor.

The decree, to take effect on Oct. 1, simultaneously freezes wages at the resulting level. Mandatory increases of from 40 per cent to 50 per cent for the vast majority of Mexican workers, whose wages average less than 2.50 pesos (\$2.00) a day, and stated that new average will be approximately 3.40 pesos (\$2.88) a day.

While hailing the decree as a tremendous step in the right direction, Mexican labor leaders pointed out that the decree by no means equalizes wages and living costs, since price levels have risen an estimated 280 per cent in the past three years. The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) had asked for a basic wage of 6.58 pesos (\$5.37) daily in the Federal District and a blanket 50 per cent increase throughout the country.

In explaining the decree, President Camacho declared: "Confronted by increasing living costs, the government must heed the public clamor for economic compensation." Increased living costs, the president's explanation added, "cause undernourishment, reduce working capacity and lower production. The typical working class family, under present conditions, cannot satisfy its minimum requirements."

The decree conferred benefits "for the time being" only on those workers earning up to ten pesos (\$2.00) a day, and stated that those workers who receive more than ten pesos daily can adjust themselves "by reducing their expenses." Only a fraction of Mexican workers receive as much as ten pesos a day.

Mexican farm workers were also included in the blanket wage increase, with the percentage of their increase somewhat lower because rural living costs are less. The slight wage rate for farm labor will range from 5 per cent to 45 per cent.

Partisans Gain In Yugoslavia

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Oct. 5.—The Yugoslav Peoples Army today reported two smashing victories deep in the interior of the country on widely-separated fronts, as fierce fighting continued to rage on the Adriatic coast above Split.

Tuzla, a big mining town in eastern Bosnia, to the north of Sarajevo, was captured by the First Bosanska Corps under the command of Major General Kostja Nadich, while, far to the south, Bielo-Polje in the Sanjak region were taken together with Kolashin in Montenegro.

Bielo-Polje, a large town on the Sanjak-Serbia border, to the southeast of the recently-captured Pivlje and situated on the Lim river, fell to the Fifth Corps of the Peoples Army under Major General Wilka Dancovich.

Kolashin, inland from the Adriatic in Montenegro, fell to the Fourth Montenegro Brigade. The Italian division "Venezia," surrendered at Kolashin, and handed its arms and munitions to the Yugoslavs.

All these developments indicate that the Peoples Army is able to extend its offensive in a widening circle from its stronghold in Bosnia, while maintaining its remarkable fight for the Dalmatian and Slovenian coasts.

At Split, the communists reported only fierce fighting at the towns of Kils and Senj, along the Cetina river.

At Fiume, the radio "Free Yugoslavia" mentions the repulse of several German units which had tried to come from the interior at Livno to the rescue of German forces in the Fiume suburbs of Sushak.

At the same time, the First Croat Corps is credited with taking a railway station southwest of Karlovac, while guerrilla successes on the rail lines are reported in the Bihać region, and on the roads across the Dalmatian mountains.

The Peoples Army is evidently coordinating its guerrilla activities to prevent the Germans from being in the interior to the threatened Dalmatian coast.

In Slovenia, says the communists, a large section of the Rake-Trieste line is in partisan hands. German efforts to break through the Slovene lines east of Gorizia between the towns of Aidovschina and Viprov were repulsed with heavy losses.

This would indicate enemy success at Gorizia, but failure to push the Peoples Army back beyond the towns immediately east of the city.

Between the Lines

Bursting the Balkan Bubble Dance

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

PM began its Yugoslav story on Monday with the topic sentence that "Gen. Drasa Mihalovich, chief of the Yugoslav Chetniks has been revealed by events as the figurehead of one of the longest-lived propaganda frauds of this war." PM then reports the letter sent by Mihalovich to the Zurich correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter. "I have already told the British and Americans my army is ready and will begin to fight when the first Allied division lands in Yugoslavia. What we are going to do then will completely put in the shade the efforts of the Partisans."

Notice that Mihalovich has "already told" the British and Americans . . . in other words, London and Washington have known the truth about this phony for some time. Notice also that he "will begin to fight" . . . in other words, he has not been fighting. Notice that he boasts of outdoing the Partisans—an acknowledgment of what they are already doing. And the phrase "will completely put in the shade the efforts of the Partisans"—is that a promise or a threat? Is Mihalovich implying his services to continue fratricidal warfare against the Peoples Army?

The final deflation of this hoax has interesting implications. It means that the Yugoslav government-in-exile was lying about their minister. It means the movie "Chetniks" was a fraud. It means that Rush Mitchell was buffaloning Americans and Serbian-Americans with her propaganda here. It also seriously compromises every scheme for Allied operations in the Balkans based on Mihalovich of his or his type. . . .

PM's comment that "much of the press has been taken in" by this fraud might have been just a bit more gracious. Off-hand we can think of at least one paper that wasn't.

Lombardo Toledano had a long heart-to-heart talk with the American delegates to the conference for aid to Spanish refugees in August. Many of them were prominent American unionists. Lombardo criticized efforts of AFL leaders to break up the Confederation of Latin American Workers on the spurious grounds of the growth of the CTAL, and expressed the hope that "brother Fotofsky"—Jacob Fotofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—would come through on his promise to have CTAL leaders invited to the CIO convention this fall.

Lombardo cited CTAL efforts to increase production and overcome past prejudices to the United States. He said that 180,000 Mexican workers had received military training since 1938, and the CTAL offered to organize a brigade of Latin American volunteers to fight alongside the Allies. No answer to this offer has come as yet from the War Department.

Norwegians have a name for Quislings that are now getting worried and want to switch to the Allied side. They call this phenomenon "rowing to safety," and the ministers are known as "The Rowing Club." Four of Quisling's cabinet members, in addition to the minister of supply, are known to have protested Quisling's decree of Aug. 14 that Norway is at Germany's side against the Soviet Union and England. It seems that Quisling consulted no members of his cabinet in making this decision. Norwegians here say the "Rowing Club" is growing.

Argentine democrats have launched a big campaign for the freedom of Victorio Codovilla, the well-known Argentine leader imprisoned by the Ramirez government in the semi-Arctic Rio Gallegos, Uruguay, under Article 23 of the Argentine Constitution which permits a political prisoner to go into exile if another country will have him, is ready to take Codovilla. But Ramirez won't abide by the Constitution. . . . Jay Lovestone, according to reliable reports, is now writing the anti-Communist editorial for Generoso Pope's paper, El Progreso. . . . Pavletich, puppet of Croatia, is reported ready to flee his capital Zagreb, afraid of the Partisans. . . . Arrival of the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia and relatives of the King of Arabia in Washington highlights American interest in the vast oil reserves of Arabia. . . . Field Marshal Jan Smuts, premier of South Africa, is expected in Washington any day, and he should say some interesting things here. Smuts is a key figure in molding British policy and was instrumental in enforcing Churchill's "Mediterranean strategy." . . . Belgian News Service here takes issue with the idea of "basic English" as an international language, holds out for French. . . .

A London correspondent to the American Medical Journal, Sept. 15, 1943, cites the praise of a British medical mission for Soviet war medicine achievements, especially the work with blood plasma. Particular praise for Russian nurses. "At the front we found they could turn their hands to anything," says the correspondent. "In a forest we came to a hospital where the nurses were enlarging in their spare time, cutting down timber, digging the ground, building the wards. After dinner they gave an extremely good cabaret show."

Soviets Call for More Steel For Victory

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (IGN).—The Red Army is in need of "more war equipment to complete the rout of the German invaders, more planes, tanks, guns and ammunition."

Pravda, Communist Party organ said editorially this week.

"The steel workers will be called upon to produce still more pig iron and steel for victory," the paper said in reviewing the output of steel and iron during the course of the war.

When the Germans captured the Donbas in 1941, they expected

Soviet industry would be practically deprived of metal, the editorial said. But the Soviet Government and the Communist Party reorganized the iron and steel industry in eastern Russia and Siberia, and evacuated the equipment of Ukrainian industry to the new regions.

The result was that iron and steel kept right on being produced. The concluding paragraphs of the Pravda editorial were as follows:

"All Soviet armaments produced in two years of war were fashioned exclusively from home-made steel."

"Whereas in pre-war production the Magnitogorsk mills' share of rolled high grade metal was 8.2 per cent, it reached 71.4 per cent in September, 1943, almost a nine-fold increase."

3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.
2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

AFL Hotel Council Leader Backs Haskell

Rubin Urges State AFL Rescind Its Support to Hanley

Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council which coordinates AFL unions in the hotel industry, has endorsed Lieut. Gen. William Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Rubin made his endorsement known in a letter to Thomas A. Murray, State Federation of Labor president, in which he protested the Federation's Non-Partisan Committee's endorsement of the Republican candidate, State Sen. Joe R. Hanley.

The trade union leader said that the okay given Hanley came to him "as a shock" and he urged that it be rescinded on the grounds that it "cannot benefit the workers of this state."

HITS ANTI-LABOR MANEUVER

A powerful group of reactionaries and anti-labor forces have been trying to get organized labor to break away from support of President Roosevelt and his win-the-war policies, Rubin told the AFL state president.

Endorsement of Hanley, he said, "plays right into the hands of the anti-laborites and war obstructors, of the forces responsible for that most vicious anti-labor act, the Smith-Connolly law."

"This year's election of a Lieutenant Governor in our state cannot be seen as a narrow or personal basis," he wrote. "Organized labor must view it from a long range perspective, with a full estimation of its consequences in terms of its effects on the war effort and the national election next year."

"The committee's action shows it has failed to see the larger good for labor, for surely any action that fails to give support to our Commander-in-Chief at this time can be in the interests of labor."

UP-STATE "UE" GIVES OK

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 5. — District Council No. 3 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, representing 75,000 workers, unanimously endorsed General William N. Haskell's candidacy for the office of lieutenant-governor at its regular meeting.

Delegates were present from Jamestown, Buffalo, Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira and Schenectady.

Union Checkoff Legitimate Aim, WLB Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP). — The check-off of union dues from an employer's pay is a legitimate aim of a self-respecting union developing toward maturity, Chairman William Smilin of the War Labor Board Shipbuilding Commission declared today.

In an opinion on the recent decision granting the dues check-off to the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, at the Camden, N. J., yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Smilin stated:

"The cost and inconvenience to the company is not a serious burden when compared with the potential advantages which may be gained by such a system. Nor is the check-off an infringement of the proper rights of individual employees when each new employee is advised that it is a condition of employment."

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

Party Leaders to Talk at 'Daily' Council Meetings

Members of the Daily Worker Advisory Council, together with Press Directors of Communist Party Clubs, are preparing for a series of meetings to be held in each of the four major counties to discuss plans for the establishment of the Advisory Council on a county basis.

All four meetings, taking place this Thursday, Oct. 7, will hear reports on the plans for the County Councils and problems of press circulation in each county from the county leaders of the Communist Party. In addition, representatives of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council will be present at each of the meetings to participate in the deliberations.

In Queens County, Manny Dennis will report to the meeting which takes place at 46-14 Queens Blvd. Dorothy Leeb, Daily Worker labor reporter, will represent the Council.

No Blackout for Cupid Here



Harry Hunter, Jr., and Hertha Volland, air raid wardens in New York met in a blackout. This is the first wedding in the service. The bride, a former dancer, became a war worker when war began.

Connolly Platform Aims to Aid Harlem

A "realistic program" to help relieve Harlem's many distressed conditions was offered yesterday by Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party candidate for City Council in Manhattan, as a seven-point platform he will fight for in the city body.

After consulting with many Negro leaders on community needs, the ALP candidate proposed the following:

1—Representation of the Negro people in every official and quasi-official governmental and administrative body.

"In New York," he said, "this includes the City Council—to which I hope at least one Negro candidate will be elected to serve with me this year—the Boards of Education and Higher Education; the highest ranks and policy-making bodies of every City Department; which include the Health, Police, Markets and every other administrative section of our city government. I have supported and I am campaigning actively now for the election of Judge Francis E. Rivers to the City Court bench. The proportion of Negroes in judicial office in our city and state should be greatly increased."

2—The City of New York set up machinery, and urge upon the State of New York to set up machinery, which will effectively wipe out all discrimination in employment and promotion, in business and industry.

3—Elimination of the black market and excessive discriminatory prices which prevail in Harlem. Establish a public market in upper Harlem, and a rigid system of inspection and enforcement of prices by the Department of Markets and the Office of Price Administration.

4—Effective rent-control and rent roll-back be effected for all New York and for all Harlem. Negroes and other minorities be guaranteed the right to live anywhere they choose.

5—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's charter to build Stuyvesant Town be abrogated as contrary to public policy unless its policy of discrimination is abolished and guarantees against this discrimination established.

6—Because of congestion caused by discrimination and rent-profiteering, Harlem is lacking in adequate community services for health, recreation, and education. Greater increased facilities and personnel must be provided to fill the urgent existing need.

7—Immediate formation of a city-wide inter-racial committee with official standing to constantly promote practical projects and

Course on Negro People and War

Why Dubinsky, Alfange, and others are wrong in their attitude toward the candidacy of Negroes—as in the case of Judge Rivers, for example—will be one of the many subjects discussed in the full-time two-week morning school on the question of the Negro people and the war, which will be given by the Workers School from Oct. 18 to 29.

The matter will be taken up in such a way as to show why special emphasis must be placed and special measures taken to insure the right of the Negro people to hold office as one of their fundamental democratic rights. The candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in this connection will be discussed in detail.

The hours of this course are from 9 to 1 each morning, Monday through Friday, for two weeks. The fee is \$10. Instructors include Robert Minor, Theodore Bassett, and Francis Franklin. Each student must be recommended by some acceptable individual or organization.

Those who wish to enroll should see Elizabeth Lawson at the Workers School, Room 301, 35 East 12th Street.

Davies My No. 1 Choice For Council--Powell

"My vote is Davis—Number One," Councilman Adam Clayton Powell declared yesterday in a statement following his endorsement of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. for City Council.

The Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the City Council, which received the state-

ment also disclosed that Councilman Powell will be a speaker at the All Star Vote Davis Show, Oct. 24, at the Golden Gate Ballroom, according to Audrey Moore, campaign manager.

The Rev. Powell's full endorsement follows:

"I am endorsing Mr. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for City Council because I feel that he is my logical successor to the city body. Mr. Davis is equipped to carry out the fight against discrimination and against higher taxes on small incomes."

"Mr. Davis' long record in the fight against discrimination and against higher taxes justifies his election."

"The greatest task before our City Council today is to make it function in the interests of all the people and to guarantee the minority groups their rights as citizens. The Negro people right in our city are Jim Crowed from the proposed Stuyvesant Housing Project, many hotels and public places."

"Prices in Harlem are beyond the means of our citizens. Mr. Davis will fight against the profiteers."

"I feel that I have carried out the will of the voters in raising questions of Jim Crow in the City Council and in our armed forces."

"We have got to wipe Jim Crow out of New York City and our nation at war in order to attain victory and Mr. Davis is the man to carry on the fight where I left off in the City Council."

"My vote is Davis—Number 1."

Adam C. Powell

Tenants Fight Back As Evictions Continue

By Ann Rivington

Landlords and realty companies continued their Roman holiday of evictions and rent raises yesterday, as new hundreds of distraught tenants flooded the offices of the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement, the Greater New York CIO Council and the United Tenants League with appeals for help and advice.

A panel of fifty attorneys, volunteers from the National Lawyers' Guild, were busy advising tenants as to their rights, and defending them in court actions.

The Daily Worker yesterday investigated the effect of thousands of evictions and tens of thousands of rent raises are having on the public morale.

At the CIO office, 1133 Broadway, I learned that new tenants, as well as old, are being victimized. I was told of the case of a family locked out of the new apartment they had rented by a landlord who is trying to circumvent the rent freeze.

CIRCUMVENTING RENT ORDER
The family had signed a two-year lease, agreeing to pay \$40, and were supposed to move on Oct. 1, said their attorney, Samuel Shapiro. Then came the promise of the rent freeze, which meant the rent would be reduced to \$46, the sum paid by the previous tenant.

The landlord demanded \$72 cash without a receipt—or the \$3 increase over a period of two years in one lump sum—in addition to the October rent. When the family refused, and tried to move in on the old lease, they found the apartment locked. They're living now in a furnished room, bringing suit against the landlord.

Frank Rhys, Harlem organizer of the United Tenants' League, described the strange doings of the Christy Hotel Corporation, owners of the Gramercy Hotel, 182 St. Nicholas Ave. Tenants who used to pay \$21 a month for two unfurnished rooms and use of bath in this "hotel" received letters on Oct. 1 ordering them to fork over \$10 a week or get out. Tenant refusal has resulted in three dispossession, with more expected tomorrow. Cases will be fought in court, Mr. Rhys stated.

When we called at the office of the Mayor's Committee for Property Improvement, 90 Park Ave., yesterday morning, we found the place buzzing with activity. The committee's head, Housing Commissioner Joseph P. Lutz, wasn't there. We were given to understand that Mr. Lutz was making a tour of the city's courts, personally handing copies of the OPA announcement of the Nov. 1 rent freeze to judges who have thus far been ignoring it in their decisions.

For an hour, I sat listening while Mr. Louis H. Golden of the Committee advised bewildered tenants in person and over the telephone.

A young woman came in with her serviceman husband, just returned, wounded, from overseas. The new-

owner of their apartment wanted to raise the rent. They couldn't pay, so he evicted them. Judge supported the landlord, but gave the couple until Oct. 15 to get out. The wife is pregnant, and soldier husband hasn't got a job yet. "I'll do what I can—I'll do something," said Mr. Golden.

A woman called over the telephone. In order to renew the lease, her landlord demanded \$36 cash payment of the \$3 monthly increase he had contemplated for the coming year. Could he evict her, she asked.

"Well, there's no law to stop him," said Mr. Golden. "But you can fight it. Let us know what happens."

The long series continues. A girl of 24, with two brothers in service, a defense worker, is threatened with eviction by her landlord if she doesn't pay \$5 more a month. A man calls up to say he's paid \$43 a month for two years and four months, without getting his flat repaired or painted, and now the landlord wants to raise him to \$46, still without decorating.

These are just a few of the people who are being attacked by New York real estate interests in this home-front battle.

Urge Xmas Seals For Oversea Gifts
Dr. J. Burns Amberson, president of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, reminded civilians yesterday that only ten days remain for mailing Christmas packages and cards to the men and women serving overseas and that Christmas Seals are available now for such mail.

Dr. Amberson recalled that this will be the 37th annual Christmas Seal Sale in the United States, now so closely identified with the Yuletide Season that they have become an American institution.

The Seals may be obtained from the headquarters of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association at 336 Fourth Avenue. Orders can be sent in writing or will be taken by telephone if persons wishing to buy the Christmas Seals find it inconvenient to call for them.

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Henderson Nails Hart's Charge of City Profiteering

New York City's Government engaged in no "black-marketing" in its purchase of meat for city institutions last fall and winter; it obeyed the law and acted with perfect propriety, said Leon Henderson, former OPA Administrator, in testimony before William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, at a hearing at the Bar Association yesterday.

Many other present and past OPA officials gave similar testimony.

Commissioner Herlands had called the hearing for the purpose of investigating the charges of the City Council's special investigating committee, headed by Councilman Walter R. Hart of Brooklyn, against the city's meat purchasing.

Hart had widely charged that the City was guilty of "black-marketing" in buying cattle on the hoof and having it slaughtered by a private firm under what is known as the custom-slaughtering plan.

HART AUSENT
But when the hearing opened yesterday morning Hart was absent though he had been invited to take part.

The Brooklyn Democrat was apparently more interested in creating confusion by anti-government charges in wartime than in a serious investigation.

In that connection the testimony of Bernard Gissel, representative of Wilson & Co., the firm that slaughtered the city's beef for a fee, is interesting.

Mr. Gissel said that Hart, at a committee hearing, refused to permit him to testify to all the facts in the case.

"I was tremendously astonished to hear the charges," said Mr. Henderson.

"Certainly there was no black-market. Nor was there profiteering."

OPA regulations permitted city and state governments and other institutions not buying for re-sale to get their meat in this way during the period of scarcity, said OPA officials.

The quoted the regulations, referred to extensive correspondence

with the City and reported also that the New York and New Jersey State Governments were purchasing meat in the same manner.

The regulations specifically exempt such institutions, which are not buying for re-sale, from ceiling prices, said OPA officials. Whatever prices were paid went to the cattle seller, not the slaughterer.

Hearings resume at 10 A. M. today, when Albert Pleydell, Commissioner of Purchases, will testify at length.

CITY PHYSICIANS
Meanwhile, at City Hall two leading city physicians—both gynecologists of the Hospital Department—said that Health Department regulations should be tightened to forbid the release of prostitutes with venereal diseases from city hospitals until they are cured.

They testified at a hearing of the City Council Committee investigating local government, at which Councilman Walter R. Hart, committee chairman, has been attempting for two days to blame the release of infected women from isolation on Mayor LaGuardia, Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins and Dr. Theodore Rosenthal, director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

The Mayor and Dr. Stebbins, in fact, had ordered hospitals to stop releasing venereal patients for home treatment by private physicians last August when it was reported in an afternoon newspaper that several who were released to Dr. Benjamin Gilbert, of 116 W. 45th St., were housed in a hotel where they were free to spread disease to others.

Thus the Hart Committee testimony, as in the past, provided an anti-climax and a political demonstration on the part of the majority

clique of the Council aimed at the LaGuardia administration.

Dr. Hyman Straus, chief gynecologist of the Kingsboro Hospital, disputed the contention of Councilman Louis Cohen of the Bronx that Dr. Rosenthal was responsible for infected prostitutes released for so-called private home care.

"The law is so worded," he said, "as to make circumvention possible."

He said the health regulations should provide protection for men in the armed services by strengthening health officers power to isolate venereal cases.

Dr. Straus stated he recalled a proposal of Dr. Edward Bernecker, Commissioner of Hospitals, to shorten the time of isolation from one month to two weeks. He said this was done on the suggestion of the Mayor in order to reduce hospital congestion in case of a possible air raid.

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House Committee Gets People's Tax Plan

27 Indicted As Nazi Agents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP).—The German-American Vocation League, Inc., one of its subsidiaries, and 27 officers and members were indicted today by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to act as Nazi agents without notifying the State and Justice Departments, Attorney General Francis Biddle announced here.

The indictment, based on a nationwide investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the defendants served Germany by spreading propaganda designed to promote acceptance of Nazism in this country and to keep America out of the war.

The indictment charged that the league, also known as DAB (Deutsche - Amerikanische - Berufsgemeinschaft), with headquarters in New York and branches in 11 principal cities, regularly used various German consulates to communicate in code with its German affiliate, the German Labor Front. The league also worked closely with the Nazi party from January, 1933, to January, 1942, the period covered by the indictment, it was charged.

The defendants were charged specifically with conspiring to violate the notification act of 1917 by failure to report to the Secretary of State, and the Foreign Agents Registration Act by failure to report to the Justice Department their alleged activities in behalf of the German government.

Cuba C. P. Celebrates Legal Status

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
HAVANA, Sept. 16 (Delayed).—An impressive mass meeting was held in the "Workers Palace" here to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the legalization of the Communist Party and the eighth anniversary of its foundation.

The meeting registered the organizational and political maturity attained by the Union Revolucionaria Comunista, its present name since the fusion with the Union Revolucionario in 1939.

Thousands of workers and the populace generally gathered to hear the speeches of Blas Roca, general secretary; Juan Marinello, president, and Salvador Garcia Aguerro, Blas Roca, weighing the record of the URC, discussed the political perspectives of the country and the coming elections. He singled out Ramon Grau San Martin, candidate of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, as the representative of reaction in the next primaries.

"Grau waves the same flag today as did Hitler in 1933, Franco in 1936, and Ramirez in Argentina today: the banner of anti-Communism," said Roca.

The anniversary inaugurated the release of Blas Roca's much heralded book, "Fundamentals of Socialism in Cuba."

The book, the first of its kind in Cuba, represents an extraordinary theoretical contribution and throws a Marxist light on the problems of the nation and revolutionary movement of the working class. It is being distributed in the thousands of copies all over Cuba.

The 'Oliver Twists' in New York--Sordid Picture of Child 'Shelters'

By Sadie Van Veen

Recent disclosures of conditions inside the so-called "shelters" for homeless and delinquent children are proof that our authorities often give less thought to the children than to stray cats and dogs. For the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does actually provide for cat and dog needs. They are fed and cared for. Their feelings are not hurt and they are not ruined for life.

Carl Coladue, reporting in PM, Sept. 23, says the following of the Manhattan SPPC Shelters:

"As the boys fled, I looked at them closely. Their sad, haunting eyes were not facing me so I was able to notice their clothes. Simply their clothes are just a bunch of rags. As they entered one boy glanced back swiftly. The woman attendant barked at them. 'Faces in!—she snapped fiercely.'"

SOME SORDID FACTS

Coladue was shown the isolation cell, where children are punished. He saw a child sitting there. Three days on bread and water, he was told. The child was questioned but did not answer. Coladue left the place shaken and sick with horror and pity.

Naples Welcomes the Yanks



As the Americans rolled into Naples, enthusiastic Neapolitans waved them on with cries "On to Rome." Here a truckload of Yank soldiers is shown moving through the city streets just after the Nazis had been driven out. Note the arrow on the wall, painted by the Italian civilians, indicating the direction that should be taken by the Yank troops. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Phony Union Incites Anti-Negro Strike

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—The disruptive anti-victory effects of the Smith-Connolly Act were again demonstrated here yesterday when Western Electric Company employees voted for a strike to enforce separate sanitary facilities for white and Negro workers. The strike proposal sponsored by the recently discredited company union, was bitterly fought by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Two UE workers arrested for use of a sound truck in appealing for a no-strike vote, face trial in a local court tomorrow.

Several weeks ago, an NLRB trial examiner ordered dissolution of the Point Breeze Employees Association because of company domination. In an obvious attempt to check the rapid progress of the CIO organizing drive at Western Electric and incidentally to "prove" its "independence," this company union resorted to wholly artificial Negro-baiting tactics. The Western Electric plant has been notably free of racial discrimination in employment and characterized by close fraternal relations between white and Negro workers.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
In seeking to prevent a work stoppage the UE had the opposition, not only of the Point Breeze Company Union, but apparently also of local and federal government officials and the company itself. The CIO union wired FBI director Edgar Hoover, calling for immediate investigation of the strike instigators. This appeal was referred to Attorney General Biddle who, of course, took no action. It was the attorney general's recent reactionary decision on the Smith Connolly Act which laid the basis for precisely this kind of strike provocation by any dissenting minority in a plant.

The individual investigations so far have brought to light facts which I am quite prepared to believe. For knowing what I do about the 18th century attitude toward children which still prevails, the whole tragic story is quite possible.

Such unofficial investigations so far have brought to light the following facts: The children do not get enough to eat. They are denied much of the important foods; they get insufficient milk, butter, meat, fruit and eggs. There is insufficient space, light and air. There is no organized recreation and no games. The children are regimented and punished as though they were adult prisoners. An isolation cell on bread water is used. There is little or no medical attention.

The experience of Coladue was exactly like my own some years ago when I paid a visit to the Cheltenham House of Reformation for Negro Boys. Cheltenham is located 40 miles from Baltimore. The boys ranged in age from 11 to 14. I too left that place sick and choked with rage and shame. But in Cheltenham, in addition to the general starvation and misery of the place, children were knocked down, beaten; their teeth were knocked out. There,

Cacchione Move On Race Hatred Rocks City Council

(Continued from Page 1)

bate opened. The question was: Are you in favor of race discrimination or are you not?

"I think this is the wrong way to do this at the moment," declared Sharkey stumbling over his words. "We should get the Mayor's view."

No one stands squarer on this matter than I do. I am against bringing this thing out at this time and just before elections."

Sharkey withdrew from the debate and dispatched his clerk to the majority office for a copy of a document, always kept on hand for emergencies, viciously denouncing Cacchione as a "dangerous" red and radical.

This Dies Committee stuff, so long spouted by local fascists, was later read by Sharkey in absence of an argument against an investigation of fifth-column, anti-Semites and Jim Crow specialists.

Councilman Cohen, who is at present leader of a Council investigating committee spending \$40,000 in an attempt to smear the LaGuardia administration, arose and declared, much to the surprise of the gallery, City Council investigations are useless.

"We could sit for 40 years and get no redress," he said. "We would have the halls packed and accomplish nothing."

"Does what you say apply to the present investigation?" asked Councilman Meyer Goldberg.

HART COMMITTEE
Goldberg then warned he would ask for abolition of the Hart-Cohen committee at the next Council session. He signed a resolution along with Louis Goldberg and Ninfa asking that an end be put to the Hart-Cohen investigation.

Anthony DiGiovanna, Brooklyn Democrat, attacked the Cacchione resolution, stating he set forth no facts concerning fifth column activity. He suggested that Cacchione take his facts to the FBI and Police Department if he had any.

Cacchione countered that he had demanded action on the case of Patrolman James L. Drew, Brooklyn cop, who admitted association with pro-Axis groups. He said he was a member of a committee along with Congressman Emanuel Celler who sought to discuss the Drew case with Police Commissioner Valentine. To date, he stated, Valentine has declined to see the committee.

DiGiovanna then countered that Cacchione's fight against discrimination was an "election move."

"I introduced this bill in June, 1943," Cacchione replied. "I fought for all my legislation just as hard a year ago as I do today. The Democrats had nothing concrete to charge against the city administration but they voted their investigation nevertheless."

Joseph E. Kinsey, Bronx Democrat, entered the debate, demanding that the books of the Communist Party be investigated.

Not an argument came from these gentlemen against investigating perpetrators of racial hatreds.

Nazis Execute 19 More Netherlands
LONDON, Oct. 5 (UP).—The Dutch news agency Aneta said today that it had learned that 19 more Netherlands, mostly students, had been executed in Amsterdam by German occupation authorities.

Unions, Farmers Unite on Plan

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Rep. Robert Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, wasn't paying much attention today as Morley Wolfe, National Lawyers Guild tax expert, presented the nine-point democratic tax program of leading labor, Negro farm and women's groups.

But suddenly Doughton leaned forward and asked eagerly: "What was that you said on tobacco and liquor?"

Wolfe had been suggesting that deductions should be permitted for federal taxes on tobacco and liquor.

Doughton perked up because of his notorious concern with anything that affects the big tobacco interests in his State of North Carolina.

When Wolfe finished his prepared statement, he got the old silent treatment. Doughton banged the gavel and said: "No questions."

He hadn't even taken the trouble to find out whether anyone wanted to ask questions.

GETS THE BRUSH-OFF

The Lawyers Guild spokesman got the familiar brush-off which is usually accorded by the Ways and Means Committee to spokesmen for organizations which really represent the people rather than powerful tax lobbies.

Committee members yawned, doodled, read newspaper and conversed during his testimony.

And today's performance was just another indication that labor faces a terrific job if it is to make a dent on the Ways and Means Committee and get action on a victory tax program which will put the burden of financing the war on corporation profits and high personal incomes.

Quite a different reception was given by the committee to M. L. Seidman, chairman of the Taxation Committee of the New York Board of Trade, who went all-out for a 10 per cent sales tax.

SALES TAX FLUG

Seidman urged putting the sales tax on everything, including food. He declared "imminent fairness" and "collectibility" as two of the principal virtues of a sales tax. He said that a sales tax can be collected "about as painlessly as any tax can be collected."

Randolph Paul, general counsel of the Treasury, told the committee yesterday that a sales tax was "about the most unfair" kind of tax that would be levied and the most difficult to collect.

Seidman opposed any increase in corporation taxes or in rates on high incomes.

The committee actually listened to Seidman, and both Doughton and Rep. A. Willis Robertson, leader of the sales tax drive on the committee, asked him a number of questions.

It is difficult to gauge the strength of the sales tax on the committee. But there is no doubt that the so-called poor program proposed yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has made the job of the sales tax boys easier.

They are expected to argue that a sales tax will be simpler and no more onerous on the lower brackets than the stiff increases in income tax rates urged by the Treasury.

Rep. Harold Knutson, Minnesota, defeatist, and sales tax supporter, laid the groundwork for this position yesterday, by weeping crocodile tears for the low income groups which would be hit by the Treasury program.

The Treasury program has run into stiff opposition not only from the sales tax crowd but also from do-nothing members of the Ways and Means Committee like Chairman Doughton who favors no new taxes at all.

Since the labor movement is also expected to oppose the new program, it has practically no support—except that of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes who devised the Treasury's tax proposals and was a principal exponent of putting the major burden of taxes on low income groups.

PRESENTS PEOPLE'S PROGRAM

In contrast to both a sales tax and to the Treasury's program, Wolfe presented the program adopted by the CIO, National Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, National Women's Trade Union League, League of Women Shoppers and Lawyers Guild which calls for:

Increased income taxes in the brackets above \$2,500 with a ceiling of \$25,000 on net income, increases in personal exemptions, repeal of the victory tax, increased corporation rates, increased gift and estate, plugging of loopholes such as individual returns for wealthy couples, heavy excise taxes on luxuries and opposition to a general sales tax.

Wolfe maintained that "taxation is not the way to combat inflation." "Rationing and price control are the way, with taxation playing only an incidental role in the higher brackets."

Anna Seghers' 'The Seventh Cross'

"OH," REPLIED the stranger. "I'm for Wiesbaden. But never mind, never mind. Are you cold?" Again he stopped the car. He put one of his plaid rugs across George's shoulders and George wrapped himself up tight. They smiled at each other. The man started his car. George shifted his gaze from the driver's face to his hands on the wheel. These flipper-like, colorless hands were more eloquent than the face. There were two rings on the left hand. George thought that one of them was a wedding ring until a casual motion showed him that it was only turned round and that on the inside gleamed a flat yellowish stone. It tormented George to look at all these details so minutely, but he felt compelled to do so. "Farther around that way," said the driver. "But more beautiful."

"What's that?" "Up there woods, down here shorter, but dust." "Up, up," said George. They turned off, climbing at first almost imperceptibly between the fields. With a sort of terror George presently saw the heights approach. The air already smelled of woods.

"Will be nice day," said the driver. "How the Germans name the trees? No, over there, whole forest. All red."

George said: "Beech." "Beech, all right. Beech. You know monastery Eberbach, Ruedenheim, Bingen, Loreley? Very beautiful."

"We like this section better," answered George.

"Yes? I see. Will you have a drink?" He stopped the car once more, fumbled among his luggage, and unscrewed the top of a bottle. George took a pull and made a wry face. The man laughed. His teeth were so large and white that one might have taken them to be artificial, had not the gums receded so far.

For ten minutes they climbed at a considerable angle. The overpowering smell of the woods made George close his eyes. At the edge of the woods the car slipped into a forest lane. The driver turned around, expelled an "Ah!" and an "Oh!" and motioned to George to admire the view. George turned his head, but kept his eyes closed. To look at all the expanse of water, fields, and woods was more than he could stand at present. After following the lane a short distance they turned off.

The morning light dropped golden flakes into the beech forest. At times this light made rustling sounds, but of course it was really only the falling leaves. George braced himself. He was close to tears. After all, he was quite weak. They were now skirting the forest. The man said: "Your country very beautiful."

"Oh, the country," repeated George.

"What?—Much forest, roads good. People also. Very clean, very orderly." George remained silent. Now and then the man looked at him, because after the manner of foreigners he identified the individual with his people. George no longer looked at the man, only at his hands. These robust, but colorless, hands aroused a slight feeling of antagonism in him.

They left the wood behind them and went through a mowed field and then through vineyards. The unbroken quiet and the seemingly unpeopled countryside gave them the sense of being in a wilderness, in spite of the abundant cultivation of the land. The driver cast a sidelong glance at George; he noticed that George was staring at his hands. George gave a start. The driver, however—quicker—stopped the car for no other purpose than to turn his ring right side up. He showed it to George. "You like very much?"

"Yes," George admitted hesitatingly.

"Take it, if you like," said the stranger calmly, with a smile that was a mere drawing back of the lips.

With great hesitance George said, "No" and when the man did not withdraw his hand at once, he retreated harshly as if somebody tried to force something on him. "No! No!" Then the thought came to him that he might have pawned the ring because not a soul could possibly know it. But now it was too late.

George's heart beat more and more violently. For the past few minutes, ever since they had left the edge of the wood above the valley and were driving through the mountain quiet, a thought had been in his mind, the merest seed of a thought that he was still unable to grasp fully. But his heart, as if it were quicker to understand than his mind, kept pounding and pounding. "Nice sun," said the stranger. He was driving at a mere thirty miles. "If I did do it," thought George, "what with? Whatever this fellow is, he's no cinch. Those hands aren't made of putty. He'll put up a fight." Slowly, slowly, he let his shoulders sag.

His fingers were already touching the crank near his right shoe. "Let him have it on the head, and then out with him. I'd be a long time before they found him. Hard luck for him that he met me, but such are the times. One life is worth another. By the time they find him I'll be out of the country in this nice, lovely bus." He withdrew his arm, pushing the crank aside with his right foot.

"What name is the wine here?" asked the stranger.

"Hochheimer," George answered hoarsely. "Don't get into such an awful stew," he exhorted his heart, just as Ernst, the shepherd, talked to his dog. "You know I would do such a thing. Come on, take it easy. All right, if that's what you want, I'll get out here."

Where the vineyard-flanked road joined the highway stood a milestone: Hochst, Two Kilometers.

Even though Heinrich Kuebler was still unfit to be questioned, he could at least be looked at, after he was bandaged and propped up. All the witnesses who had been detained for their purpose filed past, staring at him. He stared back at them, although he would not have known any of them even if he'd been fully conscious: Farmer Binder, Dr. Loewenstein, the riverman, Pickerei—people, all of them, whose road he would never have crossed if things had been permitted to take their natural course. Pickerei said gaily: "I may be him, and then again 'I may not,' though he knew full well that it wasn't George. Those who are not directly concerned in something are never satisfied unless it is carried to extremes. Binder declared almost morosely: "Not the man; just looks like him." Dr. Loewenstein furnished conclusive evidence: "There's nothing on his hand." As a matter of fact, the hand was the only part of the suspect that had not been hurt.

Thereupon, all the witnesses, with the exception of Dr. Loewenstein, were taken at the State's expense back to where they had come from. Binder rode through a pain-bedecked world back to his home in Weiskau and his wife. His death was now as inevitable as it had been before his departure. Pickerei and the riverman wanted to be put down at the landing place near Mainz, where the swap had taken place the day before.

Shortly thereafter Ely was ordered to be released, but her person and house were to be kept under surveillance. Perhaps the real Heisler would still make an attempt to communicate with her. Kuebler, in his present condition, could not be discharged.

Ely, in her cell, had at first been petrified. When evening came and she was permitted to stretch out on her wooden bed, her numbness subsided and she tried to make some sense of what had happened. Heinrich, she knew, was a good man, the son of decent parents; he had not deceived her. Could it be that he had been guilty of something like George? She remembered he had at times grumbled about the taxes, the endless street collections, the flag waving, and the one-dish meals, but he'd grumbled no more than any of the others.

Didn't her father grumble whenever something displeased him and should be abolished, and didn't her brother-in-law in the SS grumble about the identical thing because he liked it but found it still imperfect? Perhaps Heinrich had listened to some forbidden foreign broadcast, or had borrowed a forbidden book from someone.

In contrast to most people who are spending their first night in prison, Ely fell asleep quickly. She was exhausted as a child whose day is crowded with more than its share of events. On the following day, too, she had been distressed only when her thoughts turned to her father. Everything being so unintelligible, she had not fully recovered her senses, but rather was in an unreal state between expectation and recollection. She felt no fear. She was also aware that the family would take good care of the child. Though she was not conscious of it, these considerations were motivated by her being prepared for everything.

When, early in the afternoon, she was taken from her cell, she was filled with a kind of courage that perhaps was nothing but disguised melancholy.

The depositions made by her father and her landlady had left little doubt as to her circumstances. Her release had been ordered promptly for, if the fugitive should attempt to get in touch with her, she would be much more valuable if she were free. Ely was told she could go home, but was warned that she'd risk never seeing her child or her parent, again, if she were arrested another time for with-

SYNOPSIS: George Heisler, one of seven men who have escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, is still at large.

MEANWHILE in the prison camp itself the authorities studiously carry out the murder of those who have been recaptured. Among them is Wallau, party leader for many years, who has been the inspiration and the strength of his fellows, even in the camp. Wallau it was who gave George the heart to keep on living and the hope to attempt escape.

GEORGE is now traveling the Westhofen highway and he hauls a truck. Fearful lest the driver regard him with suspicion, George climbs up on the seat. He is frightened of every glance and sound.

holding valuable information or being so foolish as to undertake anything in connection with the authorities. At this, she opened her mouth and raised her hands to her ears. When a moment later she found herself in the open, she felt as if she had been away from home for years.

Her landlady, Frau Merkle, received her in silence. Her room was in fearful disorder. Strewn about on the floor lay balls of wool, children's garments, and pillows. The room was filled with the strong odor of Heinrich's carnations, standing fresh in the glass of water. Ely sat down on her bed. Her landlady came in, her face a sullen mask and, without preamble, gave Ely notice to vacate the room by Nov. 1. Ely, without answering, looked full in the face of the woman who had always been kind to her. Her course of action was the result of much brooding, dire threats, bitter self-accusations, tormenting considerations for her only son whom she supported, and an ultimate yielding.

The afternoon had progressed. After his arrival in Hochst, George in despair had waited for the change of shifts that would fill the streets and taverns. Now he was standing jammed in tightly in one of the first crowded streetcars that rolled out of Hochst.

Irresolute, Frau Merkle was standing in Ely's room. She seemed to be waiting to find comfort and soothing words for the young woman she had always liked well enough. Let the words be not too warm-hearted though, lest they lead to a reminder of the dictates of pure kindness.

"My dear Frau Ely," she said finally, "you must not take it amiss. Life is what it is. If you but knew what is in my heart." Still Ely said nothing. The doorbell rang. Both women were so frightened that they stared at each other wildly. At any moment they expected to hear shouts, noise, the door broken in. But there was only a second ring, decent and orderly. Frau Merkle pulled herself together. Presently her relieved voice called from the hallway: "It's only your father, Frau Ely."

Mettenheimer had never come to see Ely at this flat which, even though his own was by no means luxurious or particularly roomy, still impressed him as a being unsuitable for his daughter's home. The vague rumors he'd heard about Ely's arrest made his face grow pale with joy at seeing her unharmed before him. He took her hand in both of his, pressing and caressing it, something he'd never done before. "What are we going to do now?" he asked. "What are we going to do?"

"Nothing at all," answered his daughter. "There's nothing we can do."

"But if he comes here?" "Who?"

"That fellow, your husband." "He'll certainly not come to us," said Ely sadly and calmly. "He'd never give us a thought." Her joy at her father's coming and the thought that she was not entirely alone in the world began to evaporate when she saw that he was even more perplexed than she herself.

"New mind," said Mettenheimer. "A man up against it will think of everything." Ely shook her head. "But what if he should come after all, Ely? What if he should come to my flat, because that's where you lived last? That flat is being watched, and so is yours. If I were standing at the living-room window and saw him coming, Ely, what then? Should I simply let him come in and be caught in the trap? Or should I warn him?"

Ely looked at her father, who seemed to have taken leave of his sense entirely. "No, I'm sure of it," she said sadly. "He'll never come again."

The paraperhanger was silent. Openly and undisguisedly, his face reflected the dire distress of his conscience. Ely watched him with surprised tenderness. "God in Heaven—Mettenheimer gave the three words the accents of a sincere prayer—if only he won't come. If he does come, we are lost one way or another."

"Why lose one way or another, Father?"

(Continued Tomorrow)

Labor's Attitude on 'Red' Issue Changing

By Roy Hudson
III

The need of the hour is a stronger and more united trade union movement that can rally all the people behind President Roosevelt, strengthen the United Nations and guarantee victory by the speedy opening of a second front in Europe.

The labor movement has been making real advances in hammering out such a stronger unity. In every organization trade unionists, no matter what their past differences, are now cooperating to a greater degree than before. In the CIO the so-called right and left wings are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The entire CIO is beginning to stand shoulder to shoulder behind the program of the CIO and the great leadership of Philip Murray. There should be only one wing in the CIO—the win-the-war wing! The same thing is taking place in the AFL, although it is less advanced, but on an ever-growing scale.

A most important expression of this greater unity that is being hammered out is the fact that trade unionists who formerly were divided on the so-called Communist issues are now working closely to win the war and strengthen labor. The majority of trade unionists scorn red-baiting and red-baiters. Many non-Communists, including important Catholic trade unionists, are firmly grasping the hands of their brother unionists who are Communists and labor is strengthened thereby. The shipyard convention mirrored all these changes that are taking place everywhere in the trade unions.

CONVENTION REFLECTS CHANGES

The 1941 Shipyard Convention amended its constitution to ban Communists from holding office in the union. Only five delegates voted against the adoption of this anti-American amendment. At the 1943 Convention over 200 votes were cast against invoking the anti-Communist clause to remove Irving Velson from his post on the Executive Board. The vote was cast on the basis of the "undemocratic unity" rule. The actual number of votes cast in the delegation meetings in support of Velson was close to three hundred out of a total of slightly more than 600.

Two years ago the Communists were viciously slandered as being anti-union and anti-American. The historic lie of Hearst and Goebbels, that Communism and fascism are the same thing with different names was incorporated into the union constitution.

At the 1943 convention most of the delegates who spoke or voted for Velson's removal did so on the so-called "constitutional grounds." Many of them openly praised Velson's trade union record and admitted that he was a patriotic American. Those who incited the attacks on the Communists two years ago were compelled to conceal their attacks at the 1943 convention.

Thus the convention showed that the overwhelming number of delegates and officers no longer had the same attitude that had prevailed two years ago. Also, a powerful minority of the delegates recognized that Communism was not the issue before the convention and voted against the removal of Velson. Thus the convention registered less confusion and greater clarity—although not sufficient to hammer out the stronger unity required.

BASIC UNITY NOT SMASHED
The same delegates who split on the false issue of Communism nevertheless united in adopting correct policies on most win-the-war issues. By overwhelming vote they spoke out on the need for a second front, reaffirmed support for the no-strike pledge, defended Harry Bridges, called for international labor unity and backed up labor's growing support for the fourth term for Roosevelt.

The pro-Lewis forces, the Trotskyites and others had planned to use the division on the Communist issue as a means of putting over their entire anti-war program. These plans failed. Their plot to use the split on the "red" issue as a means of completely breaking up the growing cooperation of all forces in the union was also defeated. Their scheme to undermine the support of President John Green by provoking some forces into opposition also flopped and Green was unanimously re-elected. Finally their hopes of defeating Philip Van Gelder, who opposed Velson's removal from office, went on the rocks and Van Gelder was re-elected without opposition.

This convention therefore not only adopted a win-the-war program but many conservative and middle-of-the-road forces took a new stand on the so-called "Communist issue." This was a real step forward because important forces were won for a correct policy. While these delegates did not win a majority in the Convention they did succeed in influencing other win-the-war forces to move in a correct direction.

Therefore, the struggle at the convention brought about a favorable change in the relationship of forces on the Red issue and the position of the red-baiters was weakened although not smashed as it could have been. The basis has therefore been created for a more effective struggle throughout the labor movement to deliver a smashing blow to the Communist bogey as was done by the British unions. But, while seeing this, it is also important to see and emphasize the grave danger of a capsaing of disruption throughout the labor movement that arises out of the setback on the Velson case. One must also recognize that anti-union forces thrive, not only on confusion, but also exploit certain groundless fears of some people who otherwise know what is behind the smokescreen of Communism.

Some trade unionists, while recognizing that attacks on the Communists are attacks on the unions, hesitate to fight against those who disrupt with the so-called "Communist issue." They are still shy of the charge of "defending Communism" or are fearful of strengthening the Communists. They sometimes hesitate or retreat when confronted with the necessity to declare that unity to win the war and not Communism—is the issue. They do not always actively defend their own right to cooperate with Communists if they so desire, but often allow their enemies to dictate who they should cooperate with.

HELPS THE DISRUPTERS
Where such groundless fears or doubts exist then pro-fascist forces of every brand will have a chance to prevent the growing unity of the labor movement from being consolidated and strengthened. It makes it easier for fifth column elements to exploit confusion. Merely by shouting "Communism is the issue" they are able in such cases to divide union men even though these same unionists are already working shoulder to shoulder in support of a common program.

DEFENDING UNIONISM
When a trade unionist refuses to be bamboozled by the false cry of Communism he is not successfully defending Communism or making the Communists stronger. He is defending Americanism and strengthening democracy and his trade union organizations. Communists can play a greater role in the trade union movement only to the degree that the rank and file want them to. The rank and file through democratic procedure will express whether or not they support proposals of Communists. They will decide whether a Communist is capable enough to be an elected officer of the union.

Communists do not promote disruptive opposition to the real leaders of labor. They always wholeheartedly support and seek to actively cooperate with such important win-the-war leaders. The Communists do not ask for special privileges. They do not seek to capture or dominate the unions. All they ask is the same rights that all other trade unionists enjoy. By upholding these rights the trade union movement will strengthen trade union democracy and the unity of the unions, rather than the Communists.

Let the Shipyard Convention truly mark a turning point in the fight for American labor for greater unity. The message and warning of this great convention to all labor is "Continued cooperation and the greater unity which the war requires demands that American labor face the Red question as did British labor!"

Let every trade unionist stand united on the proposition: "No longer will our ranks be divided on the false issue of Communism! Unity to win the war, defend the nation and strengthen labor is the only issue! Every American, every trade unionist, Republican, Democrat and Communist can and must unite on this issue!"

The Communist Party and every Communist joins hands with all other patriotic Americans and organizations to put an end to the Communist bogey. We will do our share to help remove the false issue which stands in the way of that greater unity which labor and the people need if victory is to be won in 1943.

Joining and building the Communist Party is one of the important means of helping guarantee that American labor will quickly follow the example of British labor in putting an end to the false issue of Communism—a dangerous obstacle in the way of a stronger labor movement.

NOTICE
[This series of articles will shortly be reprinted in pamphlet form.]

City Workers Rally Backs Cacchione

Talking It Over



Negro and white, these two U. S. sailors, both wounded in the Pacific war fighting for the same freedom, talk over their battle experiences in U. S. Naval Hospital, Seattle. Louis Blackhaer (left) hails from Matchitoches, Louisiana, and Everett Hawk is a Des Moines, Iowa, boy. Both are "backing the attack by buying war bonds as well as fighting it. U. S. Navy Photo.

AFL Cheers FDR on Promise of Roll Back

(Continued from Page 1)

being won in every shipyard, machine shop, factory and construction outfit in this country, and the skill, speed and adaptability of American working men and women have made possible the outfitting and equipping of our military forces in record time.

Labor's cooperation "in a no-strike policy and in the stabilization of wages to steady our economy," was also praised.

PRODUCTION NEEDED
The President then went on to stress that "increasing efforts to maintain present production levels and to increase them in some instances are necessary."

The pronounced sentiment for all-out backing of the President came to the surface of the convention again today when additional resolutions were presented in printed form to the delegates. Conspicuous among these was Resolution No. 11, entitled "Cooperation with President Roosevelt" and sponsored by the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

The resolution called Mr. Roosevelt, among other things, for his veto of the Smith-Connally anti-labor measure and stated: "The successful prosecution of the war demands that all Americans give full cooperation to their Commander-in-Chief, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in his conduct of the war."

Another resolution, coming from the Foughkeepsie, N. Y. Trades and Labor Council, located in Hamilton Fish's "own constituency," called for denunciation of Fish's use of the Congressional franking privilege in aid of persons "unfriendly to the interests of the United States."

It asks the convention to urge the "Department of Justice to act under the Espionage Act against such un-American abuse of an American privilege."

MORE RESOLUTIONS
Repeal of the Smith-Connally measure, a new appeal for unity between AFL and CIO, and a resolution against the poll tax featured the 32 new resolutions added today to those up for convention consideration. Most of these additional proposals had arrived, it seems, after the allotted period of 30 days before the convention, and had been brought before the body by unanimous consent.

A very definite resolution against

racial discrimination calls upon all international unions to accept all workers without discrimination and backs the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Resolution No. 103, which did not require unanimous consent although it was not presented until today, would put the convention on record in favor of Luigi Antonini's "Italian-American Labor Council" and also the Pope-Pecora "American Committee for Italian Democracy."

This resolution, oddly enough, comes under the auspices of the delegate of the New York State Federation of Labor, though that body's stand against the Chinese Exclusion Act seems to be strangely missing.

Condemnation of a Federal sales tax and the inauguration of a campaign in Congress against the imposition of any such tax is requested in another resolution.

Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins addressed the convention today, congratulating the delegates on the great increase in union membership and on labor's reiteration of the non-strike pledge. She referred appreciatively to the fact that 2,000,000 members of organized labor are in the armed forces, in addition to the friends and relatives of union members also in the Army and Navy.

Extension of social security provisions and the establishment of a Federal unemployment insurance system were advocated by Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board this afternoon. More adequate medical and hospital care, Altmeyer argued, should be provided by the enlarged social security system. In regard to unemployment insurance, "there is no question," he said, "but that combining the 51 separate state unemployment insurance systems into a unified, comprehensive contributory social insurance system would result in far simpler, more effective and economical administration."

Such a federal system would also be safer and sounder, he declared. Fifteen minutes of this afternoon's session were devoted to a eulogy to William D. Mahoney of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees Union on his having served as president of that organization for 50 years this week. The eulogy was given by Frank Duffy, general secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners.

union membership is voluntary and the contribution is one per cent of the basic wage."

Feather reports on traffic and roads, and a view of the Volga, the shops, music, the conditions of the women and the general spirit of the people and finds many parallels with his own Britain.

Discussing music, his article in the Federationist comments: "I was introduced to the conductor of one of the best orchestras of the Soviet Union during the interval of the opera. If he had been put side by side with the secretary of a village trade union branch on the monthly meeting night, I would have defied anyone to say from the appearance which was which."

Feather left the Soviet Union with warm sentiments of friendship for its people. "The Soviet people have full confidence in themselves and their ability to beat off the Nazi invaders," he told the Federationist.

"They want to secure a victory over the Nazis at the earliest possible moment. They feel, I think, that the harvest field gives life, while the battlefield breeds only death. They want to get the battlefield turned back into the harvest field."

"They want to get down to the real job of producing in abundance the things they know they can produce and the things they know they need for a higher standard of life. 'I like the Russian people, I like them very much indeed. They have had it hard and they deserve it easier. I say Good Luck to them.'"

The Story Behind The Milk Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

falling to give the people the true facts about the drivers' situation.

While the stoppage tends only to create sympathy for the profit-making milk companies, which undoubtedly seek to utilize the incident for union-busting purposes, the fact is that the drivers have genuine grievances, which, if presented to the public, would win them support.

Far from the War Labor Board plan being a skip-a-day project, which would save gas and tires, it is learned, this is actually a "skip-a-man" proposition.

The skip-a-day plan under which double deliveries are made on alternate days went into effect months ago, after a brief skirmish which was also marked by a stoppage.

Drivers, members of Teamsters Local 564, went back to work on the understanding that there would be no layoffs. The spark that set off the present situation arose from the new ruling, just handed down, which provides for the consolidation of routes, already operating on a skip-a-day plan.

This, according to rank and file union members, means that each driver would be required to handle a load from 30 to 40 per cent heavier and, through his increased burden, some 900 workers, 30 per cent of the personnel, would be either transferred or laid off altogether.

The proposed increased work for those who remain and the layoffs that go with it follows by just a short time a War Labor Board ruling on a wage case which denied increases to all except inside men.

Such an arrangement means unacceptable conditions for those who are laid off, no saving in gas or tires and only profits for the companies, and deterioration of machinery, they said.

Meanwhile, officials of Local 564, while claiming to be 100 per cent opposed to the stoppage, have failed to take concrete steps to halt the stoppage or to initiate actions to correct the genuine grievances of the men and women involved.

Meanwhile, rank and file drivers were expressing the hope that the City Council would step into the situation to appoint an investigating committee and to gain a promise from companies that no man would be laid off, in accordance with original WLB promises.

CIO Union Cheers Blast at Council's Evasion of Duty

Any assertion by any member of the City Council that the council "hasn't the necessary power to act upon and improve municipal affairs is sheer bunk," Councilman Peter V. Cacchione told more than a thousand city employees Monday night at a rally held at Washington Irving High School.

Called by the State, County and Municipal Workers' Union, CIO, the rally endorsed Cacchione for reelection to the City Council as well as giving endorsement to a complete slate of councilmanic candidates in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The rally enthusiastically endorsed Wm. N. Haskell for Lieutenant Governor.

Cacchione's declaration denying the alibi that the council hasn't the "necessary power" to perform the tasks expected by the citizens of New York came after a previous speaker at the rally had made that statement.

The Brooklyn Communist councilman was roundly applauded when he took exception to the remark and said:

"The City Council has one of the greatest powers it could ask for—the power to investigate municipal matters. It has the power to probe and sift and put its finger on the sore spots. The council, if it so wishes, can bring its findings directly to the public and through public pressure help correct any situation that requires a remedy."

The Communist candidate said both Mayor LaGuardia and the Board of Estimate "are peculiarly susceptible to public opinion."

Other councilmanic candidates in addition to Cacchione, endorsed by the SCWMA rally were: Manhattan: Eugene P. Connolly (ALP), Stanley Isaacs (Rep.), William Carroll (Dem.), Meyer Goldberg (Rep.); Brooklyn: Richard Manna and Abraham Bernkopf (ALP), Genevieve B. Earle (Fus-Rep.); the Bronx: Michael J. Quill. The SCWMA members voted to make Quill, a vice-president of the Greater New York Industrial Council, their chief concentration candidate for re-election.

Meanwhile, Cacchione later in the evening addressed a meeting of the Joint Council of Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO, who also endorsed his candidacy.

Coast Store Ends Jim Crow When CIO Acts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Under pressure from a CIO Minorities Committee delegation, the Hastings Men's Clothing Store has junked a Jim Crow policy denying Negroes the right to buy clothing.

The CIO came in on the case after Earl Book, a member of the CIO United Transport Service Employees, was refused service. Director Matt Crawford, leader of the CIO Northern California committee in charge headed a delegation that discussed the matter with E. H. Gauer, manager.

Later, Gauer announced: "I agree with you that this question is important to the whole community, to national unity and to winning the war. From now on I shall do everything possible to give Negroes and other minorities the same treatment that others get." He said he would write Booker explaining the policy change.

Rail Workers, Printers in N.J. Back Murphy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—The 15 New Jersey railroad union lodges of the Railroads Non-Operating Divisions, with 50,000 members, have endorsed Newark's mayor, Vincent J. Murphy, as Democratic candidate for governor. Delegates from every county in the State voted the endorsement.

Yesterday also the Camden, N. J., Typographical Union No. 122, endorsed Murphy. The union has endorsed a candidate only once before in the last 60 years.

The State Printers' League had already endorsed Murphy.

"Mayor Murphy is the best friend that the printers ever had in this State," said the Camden local's statement. "Each of our members is pledged to work actively and earnestly in his behalf."

The United Voters League of Essex County has also endorsed Murphy.

2nd Front Will Save Lives--Frankenstein

The demand for a second front is a demand "to bring the war to a conclusion and save millions of lives, to prevent national bankruptcy, to destroy fascism," Richard T. Frankenstein, vice-president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and director of its Political Action Department, declares in the union's organ, "New Flash," this week.

Frankenstein deals with the question of an offensive under the head: "Long War or Short War?" "From available evidence here (he writes from Washington) this question is no longer a military one but has become primarily a political question."

CITES SEELY ARTICLE

He cites Lieut. Commander C. S. Seely, U. S. Navy (retired) and editor of Navy News, as authority for the declaration that "leading military advisers of FDR, including Gen. Marshall, favor the opening of a second front now in Western Europe."

"Commander Seely in an article in 'In Fact' (Sept. 20, 1943)" says Frankenstein, "attributes the delay to anti-Roosevelt bloc, and asserts that Roosevelt himself does not oppose second front and short war. Seely does not give his sources but here is some evidence to support his charges."

"Armament makers are now guaranteed biggest profits in decisional services act, which have the sales and stock market behavior expresses their fear of a peace. The Treasury estimates that in 1943 corporation profits after taxes will be well in excess of 1942 and 100 per cent above 1939, the last peace year."

"2. Hate-Russia crowd in many high places, including State Department. Drew Pearson did not exaggerate when he said Hull was surrounded by anti-Soviet career men."

"3. State department fears, supported by leading financial, indus-

trial and political circles, that a quick defeat of fascism will result in 'anarchy' in Europe. By 'anarchy' they mean overthrow of all fascists, and the monarchies which supported them."

"4. Same forces in Great Britain which sponsored Munich and other betrayals to Axis are still entrenched politically and economically even though most, but not all, have been ousted from the Cabinet. Their plan was, and is, to let Russia and Germany bleed each other in the hope that Germany would defeat communism, but come out of the struggle to weak to bother the British."

"5. Herbert Hoover, appeaser and spokesman for the most reactionary wing of Republican Party, is no military expert, but he has advocated delay of invasion until 1944, or later."

"6. While war lasts the anti-labor bloc in Congress can push through bills like the Smith-Connally and Austin-Wadsworth 'national services' act, which have the way for destruction of unions."

Frankenstein answers the question head-on whether the fight for the second front is a Communist move to help the Soviet Union.

"The press is picturing this as a fight of the Communists in support of Soviet Russia," he concludes. "It is true that Russia is demanding a second front. But workers and the plain people want a second front not only to help Russia but to bring the war to a conclusion, and save millions of lives, to prevent national bankruptcy, to destroy fascism."

Union Shop Faces Test at Brewster, WLB Tells UAW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP).—The War Labor Board warned the United Automobile Workers, CIO, today that their right to a union shop at the plants of Brewster Aeronautical Co. would depend on their actions during the next six months.

The union is "on probation," according to Board Chairman William H. Davis, because of a strike Aug. 23 at the company's Johnsville, Pa., plant over the refusal of plant guards to take posts assigned them by the Coast Guard.

As a result of the strike, the company and union were ordered on Sept. 25 to draw up a separate agreement for plant guards which would be subject to the Navy Department's orders for the duration of the war. Davis said that during the probationary period, the Board would be watching for three things:

"1. Proof by the union through its conduct that it is living up to the spirit as well as the letter of the no-strike agreement."

"2. Proof that the union has not used the disciplinary machinery of its organization to hinder or prevent members of the company's supervisory force from properly discharging their duties."

"3. Production—a joint responsibility which the company and the union must share. . . the company's record in this case leaves much to be desired. . . If company and union are doing their jobs, man-hours per unit of production will fall perceptibly. The Board will watch closely these figures."

Other Board actions today included: Permission to the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, Jersey City, N. J., to pay a 12 cent weekly bonus to 500 employees to compensate for loss in earnings due to the President's order abolishing double time pay for Sunday work.

JOHNSVILLE LOCAL SUBMITS DISPUTE TO UAW
JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 5.—Local 365, which represents workers at the Brewster Aeronautical plant here and in two other cities, is submitting the dispute about the plant guards to the executive committee of the United Auto Workers, CIO, at the union's convention in Buffalo, N. Y., it was said here today.

An investigation of production is under way here by War Labor Board representatives. Investigators are checking charges that lack of materials and tools often left workers idle. Other matters under investigation are grievances covering discharges and arbitration procedure, and seniority ratings. Morris Shapiro is the special arbitrator in charge. The Wage Stabilization division of the WLB is also preparing a report on disputed wage cases.

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Chicago 'Federationist' Rebukes AFL Council Slur on Soviet Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The anti-Soviet stand taken by the AFL Executive Council is answered in the Chicago Federationist, Federation organ here, which publishes a report by Victor Feather, British trade unionist who visited the Soviet Union with a delegation headed by Sir Walter Citrine.

While the Council seeks to block American entry into the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee on the grounds that Russian unions are not free, Feather's report, published in extenso in the Federationist, states quite flatly: "Wages are paid on the basis of the wage for the job and there is little difference between the wages of a man or a woman if they are employed on the same work. Trade

union membership is voluntary and the contribution is one per cent of the basic wage."

Feather reports on traffic and roads, and a view of the Volga, the shops, music, the conditions of the women and the general spirit of the people and finds many parallels with his own Britain.

Discussing music, his article in the Federationist comments: "I was introduced to the conductor of one of the best orchestras of the Soviet Union during the interval of the opera. If he had been put side by side with the secretary of a village trade union branch on the monthly meeting night, I would have defied anyone to say from the appearance which was which."

Feather left the Soviet Union with warm sentiments of friendship for its people. "The Soviet people have full confidence in themselves and their ability to beat off the Nazi invaders," he told the Federationist.

"They want to secure a victory over the Nazis at the earliest possible moment. They feel, I think, that the harvest field gives life, while the battlefield breeds only death. They want to get the battlefield turned back into the harvest field."

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This Is Your Last Chance---Register Today

Gordon, Chandler Star as Yankees Win 1st, 4-2

Joe Smashes Homer in 4th to Break 1-1 Tie; Spud Gives Up 7 Hits; 68,676 Watch Game

R. H. E.
CARDS 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 7 2
YANKS 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 x-4 8 2

By C. E. Dexter

Joe "Flash" Gordon came back to the Stadium yesterday and won the first game of the 1943 World Series for the New York Yankees, playing a terrific game in the field with nine assists and four putouts and ramming out a soaring 400-foot homer in the fourth inning which put the Yankees ahead 2-1.

A capacity crowd of 68,676 fans mobbed the Stadium to see the Bombers end the series-winning streak of the Cards at four straight. Thus, as last year, the New Yorkers are one up on their St. Louis rivals.

Spud Chandler, baseball's outstanding hurler, went the distance for the Yankees, giving up only seven hits, striking out two and giving only one walk. Opposing him was lefty Max Lanier, who did a creditable job except for two innings, the fourth and sixth, when the Yanks rolled across two runs apiece.

Chandler, not quite as fast as he usually is, relied mostly upon his sharp breaking curve which had the Cards grounding easy balls to the infield all afternoon. Most of them went to the middle of the diamond where Gordon and Frankie Crosetti smothered them with consummate ease.

While the Yank infield was chopping down the speedy Cards, and they were at speedy yesterday as they were last year, the Yankees were conserving their allotment of eight hits for the crucial spots.

After the Redbirds had gone off to a 1-0 lead in the second inning, Frankie Crosetti, that grand old veteran, started the Yankee machine rolling by hitting a Lanier slow ball about 20 feet off first base. Lou Klein, making a wonderful play, grabbed the ball and tossed it to first as Lanier chased over to cover the bag. But the Card hurler dropped the ball for an error and the thing was on. Billy Johnson, the only Yank to get two hits, then dropped as beautiful a bunt as you can ever hope to see down the first base line. Sanders fielded the ball and lunged at Billy, but all in vain. Crosetti, in the meantime, had roared all the way to third. Charlie Keller then came up only to hit into a sharp double play, Klein to Marion to Sanders as Crosetti scored with the tying run.

Now up strode last year's goat, Joe Gordon. Gordon took two balls, a strike and another ball and then stepped into the next pitch, a fast ball, and sent it crashing far and high into the left field stands near the 407-foot mark.

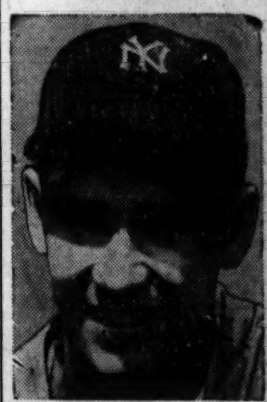
The Cards came fighting right back in the next inning and fighting they were. Sanders hit a bounder behind second and although Gordon made a remarkable stop Ray beat the ball to first. A second later Etten tossed the ball towards the mound but no one was there and while Dickey chased the pill desperately Sanders scooted to second. Litwhiler followed with a long fly to right center which

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943

HERO!



JOE GORDON

Easily the star of the day, the great Yank second baseman made up for his miserable showing of last year by ramming out his towering 400-foot homer in the fourth inning and tying the world series fielding record with nine assists and four putouts. Gordon's homer was a tremendous belt hit on a 3-1 pitch with no one on base. It sailed against a strong wind and was still screaming when it hit the stands. His play in the field was beyond compare. He was the Flash of old, going to his left, going to his right, throwing, pivoting, taking throws for force plays.

In the seventh inning with one out and Sanders on first, Gordon took Marion's hard hit ground ball, turned, shot it to second for the force and Crosetti rifled it to first for a double play. In the fifth, with one out and Sanders on third, Joe played in close for Marion who hit it to Joe who held the man on third and then made the putout at first.

BOX SCORE

CARDINALS	AB	R	H	O	A	E
KLEIN, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	0
WALKER, cf	4	0	0	2	0	1
MUSIAL, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
W. COOPER, c	4	1	1	1	0	0
KUROWSKI, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	0
SANDERS, 1b	4	1	2	0	0	0
LITWHILER, lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
MARION, ss	3	0	1	2	0	0
LANIER, p	2	0	1	0	1	1
a-GARMS	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRECHEN, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	32	2	7	24	7	2

a-Batted for Lanier in 8th.

YANKS	AB	R	H	O	A	E
STAINBACK, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
CROSETTI, ss	4	1	2	2	1	0
KUROWSKI, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	0
KELLER, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
GORDON, 2b	3	1	4	0	0	0
DICKEY, c	4	0	1	4	0	0
ETTEN, 1b	4	0	0	12	1	1
LINDELL, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
CHANDLER, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
TOTALS	33	4	8	27	20	2

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On section for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 10 P.M. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan
ALAN MAX opens lecture series "The World Scene from West to West" at the Workers School, 630 P.M. Single admission 50¢. Series of 12—44-00.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT in music, art, poetry, American history, current events, religion, literature, psychology, etc., with Kumar Goshal, Maria V. Schapp, Win. Freundlich, Gwendolyn Bennett, Dr. Ambrogio Danieli, William Mandel, David Cohen, Dr. Helen Lewis and others. To join members, School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y. 2. Open 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

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★ THE STARS SPEAK ★

Spud Chandler

"Quite a contest; I'm glad it's over. I had butterflies in my stomach at the beginning—I wanted to win a series game for the first time. The first part of the game was the toughest for me, but the hardest spot I faced was in the eighth when I had Walker and Musial on base and Walker Cooper up. Two out and two on, and I got him."

Joe Gordon

"I didn't know I had tied the series record for assists. How many did you say I made—eight? I should have made one more, on Sanders' grounder in the fifth. I didn't have anything on that throw or it would have beat him to the bag."

Bill Dickey

"Spud pitched a nice, cool game. One of the best pitches he threw all afternoon was the one Lanier hit in the fifth, scoring Sanders."

Joe McCarthy

"I'm pitching Bonham tomorrow. We're going to try to make it two straight. Funny thing, no two world series are alike. Take that foul ball of Marion's that went three feet foul. That saved a run for us, and last year a hit of that kind, like Kurowski's went three feet fair. And last year our long flies were dropping inside the park by inches. Gordon's home run was the longest ball Joe has hit in a long time. Remember he hit it against the wind and it went over 400 feet."

Max Lanier

"I threw a low curve on that wild pitch—the ball had too much on it. That was a high fast one that Gordon hit."

Billy Southworth

"It'll be Cooper or Brazle tomorrow. I'm making no changes, but won't decide on my pitching until game time. No, I'm not going to make comparisons with last year's series. Let the winning manager do that. The Cards are up, not depressed. We're going after them. Say, that wild pitch of Lanier's bounced higher than any pitched ball I've ever seen. The hard part was that Walker Cooper lost sight of it. Sanders kicked on Reardon's decision on Crosetti in the sixth. The ball got there in time but Reardon said that Ray juggled it."

Walker Cooper

"For the life of me I couldn't find that wild pitch of Max's. It hit my shinguard and I didn't have time to tear off my mask. These things happen once in a while and there's nothing much that can be done about it."

Nick Etten

"I made that throw to the plate in the fifth because I was trying to umpire. I thought Reardon had called Sanders out and tossed the ball in. It's a good idea for a ball player to play ball, not to umpire on the side. I learned a good lesson then."

Johnny Lindell

"The pitching doesn't look as good this year as last, but they've got a better hitting team, and a bunch of hustlers. We haven't licked them yet."

UAW Hails Patterson Promise Of Heavy Blows Against Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

spirited applause when he told them how the no-strike pledge is appreciated by the armed forces.

Warning against false optimism, Patterson told the convention that it is the "considered opinion of General Marshall and our other military leaders that there is a long hard struggle ahead."

"Thus far in this war the United States Army has paid a low price in casualties as compared with our Allies," said Patterson. "The Russians have borne the brunt of the German power for more than two years. And they have done so at a cost of ten million Russian soldiers, killed, wounded or captured. The time is now at hand when we will be striking heavy blows, when we will carry an increasing part of the burden that army has been carrying."

BACK MILITARY TALKS

The resolution on Allied military collaboration, among the first adopted by the convention, goes on record "In support of a conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin and other United Nations leaders" to plan "coordination of effort and over-all strategy" in the conduct of military offensives.

The resolution further declares that "It is the desire of the American people that they be complete understanding among the United Nations in order that their combined power be so directed as to bring about the earliest possible unconditional surrender of the common enemy."

Nat Ganley of Local 155, Detroit, declared in a speech that he is in full agreement with the resolution but wanted assurance that it will not substitute for other resolutions before the convention calling for a second front in Western Europe. Victor Reuther, Socialist, brother of the caucus leader, and chairman of the resolution committee, said this was a substitute.

President Thomas, however, declared in his speech that the convention will have a later opportunity to act on the second front resolutions. He also took the occasion to reply to the speech of Lacey and those who applauded him.

"My heart goes out to the Russian Army and people, my friends," Thomas said. "These people must be very much interested in democracy in sacrificing 10,000,000 and still keep fighting. I, too, am in favor of doing everything possible to help the Russian people."

Thomas made the claim, nevertheless, that he doesn't know "what a second front is," asserting that "perhaps" the Italian campaign is the second front. He told the convention that when he attended the recent conference of labor and industry representatives called by the War Department he heard the assurance given that soon other fronts would be opened. Among the front-bills advanced were Northern France, Denmark and Norway, he

said. Several others spoke on the resolution, among them John Anderson of Local 155, who called for action on a second front resolution. A full discussion on the issue is expected to follow later, as Thomas promised.

Most of the afternoon was taken up with discussion on resolutions calling for planned allocation of manpower with the fire unannouncedly centered against the chaotic "referral" plans that have already been invoked in several parts of the country. Another resolution demanded freedom for India.

Since the start of the convention experienced observers have been watching for some provocative maneuver from the Reuther-Leonard forces, for a show-down on votes, put them at a decidedly disadvantage with "Addes-Frankenstein" forces holding to their claim of a majority of 700 to 800.

The Reuther maneuver was revealed last night after a general caucus mobilization, when a four-page paper was distributed headed "Must Labor Surrender Its Standards and Rights in Order to Win the War?" It thereupon sets forth the "Communist approach" vs. the "democratic approach."

The red paint brush is then applied lavishly upon the entire CIO program. This was "proved" by distortions of quotations from Browder that would make a Hearst journalist blush. Photostatic reproductions in Daily Worker stories showing that Browder favors incentive plans and made speeches on the subject, is more of the "proof" furnished to the delegates.

The crassest sample of distortion was a quotation from Browder's book "Victory and After" in which parts of sentences are deliberately combined to make the Communist secretary say that he favors workers making the "main sacrifice" and that we must "depend on the patriotism of the rich." As a matter of fact, Browder, in the very passage from which the quotation was taken, was pointing out that "equality of sacrifice," no matter how fully carried out, would still leave the workers making the main sacrifice for they furnish the manpower for the armed services as well as in production.

DISTORTIONS ON INCENTIVE

The distortion is equally crass on incentive pay. Browder is pictured as in agreement with Rickenbacker in a desire to bring down the living standards of the workers. Incentives are pictured as the old speed-up and piece-work schemes that have plagued the industry in open shop days. The program of safeguards and protection to assure rising earnings with a rise in production, with union participation in controls, is ignored entirely. The basic idea advanced by those who favor incentives—that it is a means of directing extra earnings to workers which would otherwise go into swollen war profits, remain unanswered and untouched.

After picturing incentives and practically every major aspect of a win-the-war policy as "in the in-

terest of a victory for Russia" the Reuther caucus proceeds to describe the Addes-Frankenstein forces as "carrying the ball" for the "Stalin line."

To bring stronger emphasis, the Reuther forces distributed mimeographed copies of a song titled "Addes and Frankenstein." One section of it reads:

"We are the boys who take our orders.
"Straight from the office of Joe Stalin
"No one else but the gruesome two-some
"George F. Addes and Frankenstein."

The convention is flooded with such printed matter.

TROTSKYITE PROVOCATION

The Trotskyite-inspired leadership of the Brewster, Local 385 is issuing a daily "convention digest" to "enlighten" the delegates. They should more plainly what the high command of the Reuther caucus chooses to hold in reserves. They denounce the CIO's political action committee as a "failure" and demand a "third party." They oppose renewal of the no-strike pledge and go all the way down the line in the test of an out-and-out Trotskyite program. A group of Brewster Local delegates expressed condemnation of the sheet in a statement read to the convention. The "Millitant" Trotskyite organ, was distributed as usual, and contains its usual Fifth Column poison.

The Reuther-Leonard strategists figure that they can possibly win if their lies and confusion they sow will stick longer than it will take for the truth to reach 2,000 delegates—for many of whom the issues are new.

The Addes - Frankenstein people in the meantime, are beginning to realize that they cannot take a half-way position on any issues or their entire position is threatened. They have issued excellent literature to meet the Red-baiting practices of the opponents. They are expected to take a stronger hand on the incentive and other issues over which a full-dress debate is expected tomorrow.

President Philip Murray will address the convention tomorrow.

RAF Blenheims Hit Japanese in Burma

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (UP).—Continuing to strike against Japanese supply lines in Burma, RAF Blenheim bombers yesterday attacked Taungup, at the western end of the Taungup Pass road which connects the Irrawaddy river valley with the coast south of Akyab, a British communiqué reported today. Several large fires were started, one of which could be seen 50 miles away.

Besieged on offensive patrol set fire to several buildings and an army truck at the eastern end of the Taungup Pass road and damaged barracks and other enemy-occupied buildings at Pymmana, farther east.

LOWDOWN -

Sights and Sounds at the Stadium as Yanks Beat Cards

NAT LOW

(By pony express from the Yankee Stadium)

So what? We did it last year too, didn't we?

Now that the Yanks have their usual one-game handicap the series should be interesting. "Our boys" need some incentive before they can go all out. Now watch 'em.

Besides the Yanks were lucky. Joe Gordon's homer traveled only 403 feet. In Bronx Park it would have been an easy fly out. Besides, Gordon had no business hitting with three balls on him. In the rule book it says when you have three balls on you, you wait the pitcher out and get a walk. Gordon didn't do that so it's obvious he doesn't read books. In fact, I doubt if he can read at all.

It was a thrilling, tense, splendidly played ball game which swayed back and forth and hung on every play, every hit, every pitch, every throw. One wrong play could have changed the whole character of the contest—as it did. The Yanks' first run was unearned. Frankie Crosetti's grounder to Klein was fielded perfectly but Lanier, who covered the bag, dropped the ball. This also gave Gordon a chance to hit—and he hit.

Gordon, in all seriousness, was as great as he has ever been. He was in front of every ball. He handled every play cleanly, made every throw perfect. He was the real "rock" of the infield.

The Stadium was a beautiful place to behold with the vast crowd making strange and unique patterns of color in the great triple-decker stands. Before the game dozens of "celebrities" flocked into box seats with flash bulbs popping all over the place. Sighted were Wendell Willkie, Connie Mack, Lana Turner (she's a good-looking as they say), Lieut. Col. Larry McP. Mel Ott, Judge Landis, the old boy Babe Ruth himself and many others.

The first few seconds of a series game are the toughest. The tension is terrible until the batter takes the first out and then it eases up. The first pitch to leadoff man Lou Klein was a ball on the outside. Then he hit a fly to Lindell and Chandler breathed easier.

The crowd gave Stan Musial a nice hand when he strode to the plate, but with three balls and one strike on him he popped weakly to center.

The Cards outdid themselves just a little bit in the second inning when they scored the game's first run. Walker Cooper opened with a single off Johnson's glove. The next two went out but Litwhiler walked. Here Marion rifled a shot off Etten's glove which rolled into short right field. Cooper scored and while Etten was looking for the ball Southworth waved Litwhiler around to the plate, whereupon Stainback rifled a strike to Dickey who very casually tapped Danny's shoulder as he came in. Big Bill almost yawned as he did it, it was that easy.

Lanier's curve and slinker were something to see—or rather not to see. The Yanks were swinging like rusty gates in the early innings. Max fanned Johnson, Keller, Stainback, Lindell (twice) and Chandler in the first five frames. His curve broke in close to right hand batters. As for the one he threw to Gordon—well, maybe that didn't break at all.

In the fourth, Stan Musial came up to bat for the second time and an unidentified guy yelled, "C'mon Camilli!" He grounded out and the guy quipped again, "Ya, Huna, ya." Kurovski, up after Cooper had grounded out, was greeted with this yell by the same guy. "You got your hit, Kurovski," meaning of course the home run he belted in the ninth inning of the last game last year. Kurovski smacked one on the nose and almost tore a part of Chandler's ankle off as the ball roared past. But Gordon, ever the position player, came up in front of it and before he even threw it the scribes marked an out in their scorebooks.

It took old man Crosetti to get things moving for his side in the fourth. Frank got on when Max Lanier dropped Klein's throw. A moment later, this old vet set sail for second and was going down so fast that the usually accurate Walker Cooper threw the ball into center field.

Gordon's homer was a homer the moment it left the bat. The solid, meat-end crack was tell-tale and everybody in the place knew where it was heading the moment it started. Even the Cards, who gazed at it sadly as it to say, "How could you?"

The Cards, like last year, were all sitting on the edge of the dugout and not inside of it. Mike Gonzales, the Cuban coach, kept up a line of chatter all through the game which the Yanks tried casually to ignore.

The Cards kept cool, though, and even when Klein nonchalantly kicked around Etten's easy grounder to open the fifth, he did it with an air of utter unconcern. With one on and none out the Card bullpen became active but the boys sat down a few moments later when Lanier whiffed Lindell and Chandler on seven pitches. Spud likes his cut at the plate and took three hefty ones before taking his walk back to the dugout.

In the sixth inning Harry Walker hit as hard a drive as I have ever seen into the stands behind first base and the fans scrambled out of the way like mad. Had it hit somebody the person may have been killed. Everybody was so concerned the game was stopped a few minutes and inquiries made. Results, no one hurt. Just a little bit frightened.

If any proof was needed that Harry Walker is as great a fielder as Terry Moore it was provided in the seventh when Chandler belted a "sure" triple to left center. Litwhiler and Walker both started after the ball and at the end of a tremendous run Walker put his hand over his head, grabbed the ball, bounced off the charging Litwhiler, hit the ground, rolled over and over and came up with the ball in his glove. It was by far the best play of the game and much like the catch Terry Moore made on Joe DiMaggio last year.

While the Yanks were at bat in the eighth inning a few Flying Fortresses came roaring low over the field. They circled and swooped down again, the roars of their motors deafening the crowd. The game stopped as all the players and fans looked up at the planes. Somebody yelled, "Hey, Gomers," and everybody laughed heartily. The planes made four trips over the Stadium but before you could get a good look at them they were somewhere up over Croton.

The Cards fought down to the last but Chandler was not to be denied his first series victory. He set the Cards down one-two-three in the ninth and the great crowd started to file out.

Outside the Stadium a couple of dozen CIO trade unionists were handing out leaflets urging the fans to register in order to vote. The leaflets bore the name of Mike Quill of the CIO legislative committee. We ran into Mike near the subway and asked him who he liked in the series. "Want to get me in trouble, young man, there are trade unionists in St. Louis too." Okay boys, today's the day.

Fight, team, fight!

Earle, Cachione Vogel to Talk

In order to focus interest on the problem of discrimination against minorities, the Citizens' Committee for Racial Equality is presenting a legislative forum on the subject on Monday evening, Oct. 11, at the Apleron Manor, at 813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. City Council members Genevieve Earle, Edward Vogel and Peter V. Cacchione will each announce their specific plans to root out discrimination in the city by legislative action.

Mrs. Anne Hedgman, CDO Regional Director of Race Relations, will open the forum by picturing the gravity of the problem with special emphasis on the plight of the Negro. Prof. Frederick Ewen of Brooklyn College will speak briefly on the growth of anti-Semitism.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
1 time 25¢
2 times 40¢
3 times 50¢
4 times 60¢
5 times 70¢
6 times 80¢
7 times 90¢
8 times 1.00
9 times 1.10
10 times 1.20
11 times 1.30
12 times 1.40
13 times 1.50
14 times 1.60
15 times 1.70
16 times 1.80
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147 times 14.90
148 times 1

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

CYRIL EDWIN MITCHINSON JOAD is the complex name of a British professor of philosophy who has gone to all the right schools and won all the possible academic degrees. Joad possesses a formidable don's beard and has taught at Oxford. He has written books for the philosophy trade, and has been revered with Bertrand Russell by many American liberals.

These liberals would quote Professor Joad as if on the subject of God, sex, free speech or the Soviet Union were final. They would use Joad as a last nail driven into the coffin of their own foolish philosophy.

But I was never scared out of my own opinions by the use of learned dons like this Russell or Joad. It was easy to detect the feebleness and immaturity of character under their academic topoi.

Bertrand Russell, aristocrat, mathematician, philosopher and author of many books and innumerable lectures, never displayed any more depth in his estimate of the Russian Revolution than did the cheapest mercenary journalist stooping for Hearst or Roy Howard.

And this whiskey Professor Joad, on every simple subject that affects the daily economic and political life of the vast millions of the human race is also an educated ass.

What good is the best college education money can buy when it turns out a super-product like Professor Joad, of whom it is related that in the last ten years he has expounded in turn the doctrines of pacifism, Moseley fascism, polygamy, socialism, appeasement, Christianity, spiritualism, hedonism.

What good is such a giddy weathercock? What sort of leadership can such a Waltzing Matilda furnish a bewildered world?

And what sort of an educational system does democracy tolerate when these Professor Joads can calmly espouse fascism and appeasement and still go on teaching and lecturing to the young?

The hope and skips of this Joad mind are not untypical. Most liberals suffer from the disease of vacillation. What they fear most is to swear allegiance to some great and shining goal. They

The Typical Hops and Skips of a Joad Mind

are afraid of being wedded to a principle. They flit around the edges of socialism, but have devised a thousand different substitutes for the true thing. They dare not be "for" anything like socialism. It is too narrow to want merely to abolish poverty.

They strain to be "broad minded" and to "suspend judgment until the facts are in." They are still appointing their commissions to investigate poverty and wealth, and would continue doing so until the last cartel had starved the last citizen out of a living.

By comparison, of course, the workingman who has received the "narrow" training of a Marxian school, seems unworthy of the company of intellectuals. He studies only the technical sciences he needs to establish a socialist order. He specializes in history, economics, politics, languages and related subjects. He sharpens his mind as he does a fine tool in the shop, only to make it serve his social purpose. But the Joads want to range the universe and do and know everything and entertain every philosophy and seem friendly to every cause, including that of fascism and cannibalism.

The Workers School, of New York, typical of many schools teaching the proletarian philosophy all over the world and length of America has educated thousands of people utterly unlike the Joads.

Harried for time, tried with the labor and worry of daily toil, these Workers School alumni go forth to a crusade when they graduate—not into the radio clowning of a Professor Joad, who is now one of the BBC's so-called "Brain Trust," a sort of Information Pleaser.

To the Joads education furnishes the drugs with which a bored aristocrat fills his leisure. All knowledge is his toy. But to the Workers Schoolman education is the weapon of an aroused and progressing democracy. It is the coursing blood of our hopes for the future. It is as utilitarian as the warm sun that creates the life of our planet.

Greetings to the new sessions of the Workers School of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and all other American cities.

And fellow-students of New York, why are you not registering for the Latin-American course which is to be given by distinguished natives of the southern continent? The bourgeois world is studying Spanish and our southern neighbors. It is necessary that labor begin to form its own strong ties with Latin America.

The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

WE IN this column do a lot of talking about reading, and about writers from the readers' point of view; but what about writers and their reading? How much reading should a writer do—if any, to speak of? For believe it or not, there are those who will tell you that it is better for a creative author to have a mind that very nearly resembles a virgin slate so far as the work of other authors is concerned.

This emphatically was not the view of that ponderous old curmudgeon Dr. Samuel Johnson, the famous Boswell's hero.

"Sir," old Sam once exclaimed, "I believe it was to Oliver Goldsmith, 'I never desire to meet a writer who has written more than he has read!'"

And we must confess that we are rather inclined to sympathize with him.

Be that as it may, back in the years following World War I there grew up in this country a certain cult of naïveté, of which Eugene O'Neill in the drama and Sherwood Anderson in fiction were perhaps the two most prominent exponents. They had numerous young imitators, and the thing became almost a "school."

I recall a friend of mine who went in for this sort of drama, which usually centered about an Oedipus complex in the backlands. He listed in monosyllables, for the very good reason, as I happened to be aware, that the polysyllables wouldn't come—he didn't know any. Nevertheless, or rather, therefore, he became an overnight celebrity in the more highbrow circles of Broadway; and the Theatre Guild, at considerable monetary loss, backed him for a season or two.

Like himself, his characters spoke—or better, grunted—in words of one syllable, interspersed with long and dramatic silences; after which a regulation incoherence was committed in the regulation manner, followed by a nice goody murder, almost always with an axe—you know: Desire Under the Elms and all that sort of thing—purity, isn't it?

All this was hailed by the most aesthetic critics, and those who feared being taken for lowbrow, as the real American article, as if the entire rural population of America just lived to make the dreams

of Herr Freud come true. There was nothing whatever, needless to say, in the use of social-economic background to this kory, sex-filled picture. That would have been vulgar and "propagandistic" in those days.

In addition to getting one or two of his bloodier gobs of monosyllabic silence on the stage, my friend succeeded in persuading a publisher to bring out a sample or two. I met the publisher on the street one day.

"That fellow, Blank," he said, "why, do you know he hasn't read ANYTHING—absolutely nothing, I assure you. His mind—"

"Yes, yes, I know," I replied soothingly, "that's his stock in trade. The trouble with you is, you don't know a piece of merchandise—shall we say, novelty goods—when you have one."

But alas! I haven't heard of my friend for a good many years now. And he hasn't written the great American drama yet, at least not to my knowledge.

On the other hand, there is the writer like Ezra Pound who simply swamps you with his erudition—and pseudo-erudition. For Ezra is far from being as erudite as he would like to appear. True, he talks learnedly about Chinese poetry, but—well, if you don't believe him, just ask him something in Chinese. Which reminds me of a yarn that was told me by F. S. Flint, the British Imagist poet.

"Some of us found Ezra one day," Flint said, "with a copy of Tacitus in his hand."

"Can you read that, Ezra?" we asked him.

"I hope so," he replied.

And we all hoped so, too.

Between these two extremes of the virgin monosyllables and an alleged Chinese, there is a medium which the creative writer must strike. It is life not bookishness that makes for art; but the truly great writer—a Gorky, for example—is the one who, to quote Matthew Arnold, is familiar with "the best that is known and thought in the world," and who at the same time, when he sits down to create, is capable of seeing life with that unspooled innocence of gaze which is of the essence of great art. For such an artist, every morning is the world made new.

But innocence—in the sense of a freedom from bookishness, being utterly oneself—is not the same as ignorance.

Perhaps that is where the distinction lies.

Buy a Bond Today Back the Attack 1776, 1861, 1875

WEDNESDAY'S RADIO FEATURES

11:00 A.M.—WABC, Third War Bond Drive Show
6:30 P.M.—WABC, World News Roundup
7:15 P.M.—WABC, Harry James Orchestra
9:00 P.M.—WEAF, Eddie Cantor, Comedy

MORNING

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOB—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Children's Music; Comedy
WABC—News; Talks
WABC—News Bulletin
8:15-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minuta Men—Ralph Dunke
WABC—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News—Rudolph Hall
WOB—Shopping—Peggy Fitzgerald
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Music Goes A-Shopping
WABC—News; S. Kaye Records
8:45-WEAF—Definitions—Quiz; Music
WABC—Talk—Adelaide Haviv
8:55-WOB, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WOB—Food—Victor H. Lindlar
WOB—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News Studio Music
WABC—News Bulletin
9:05-WQXR—Women and War—Talk
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Piano Classics
9:30-WEAF—Tommy Taylor, Baritone
WOB—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—This Life is Mine—Play
WABC—Alice Hughes, Comments
WABC—News Bulletin
9:45-WEAF—Robert M. John, News
WABC—Land, Trio & Culture, Songs
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lewiston—Sketch
WOB—Talk—Aired H. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Henson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WQXR—Talk—Charlotte Adams
10:15-WMCA—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WABC—Kitty Foyle, Sketch
WQXR—Tremendous Trifles, Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate, Sketch
WJZ—Lyrics by Loreta
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeydew Hill—Sketch

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOB—Banker Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Minfield, Burroughs
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WABC—News Bulletin
12:15-WMCA—Hurry Lawrence Records
12:30-WEAF—This is a Fact—Chas. Nobles
WJZ—The Gutter—Sketch
12:45-WEAF—News; Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WEAF—Music—Variety
WOB—Helen Tren—Sketch
1:15-WABC—Our Old Sunday—Sketch
1:30-WQXR—News; Holiday Music
1:45-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOB—Hank Lawson's Music
WJZ—H. R. Backhouse, Comments
WABC—Life One By One—Play
1:55-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:55-WQXR—Jack Benish, Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
2:00-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Sketch
10:00 P.M.—WABC, Great Moments in Music
10:30 P.M.—WQXR, News from France
11:30 P.M.—WEAF, Author's Playhouse
WABC—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers' Corner
10:45-WEAF—Studio Orchestra
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Baker's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOB, WJZ—Memorial—Sketch
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOB—News—The Harp
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
WABC—Third War Bond Drive Show
WABC—News Bulletin
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:05-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WOB—Bessie Beatty Women's Show
WJZ—The Mystery Sketch
11:20-WEAF—Show Village—Sketch
WABC—Concert Music
WABC—Bright Horizons—Sketch
WABC—News; Lombardo Records
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WABC—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:50-WQXR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WQXR—News; London Concert
WABC—News; Recorded Music
WOB—Banker Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Minfield, Burroughs
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WABC—News Bulletin
12:15-WMCA—Hurry Lawrence Records
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10:45-WEAF—Studio Orchestra
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Baker's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOB, WJZ—Memorial—Sketch
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOB—News—The Harp
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
WABC—Third War Bond Drive Show
WABC—News Bulletin
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:05-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WOB—Bessie Beatty Women's Show
WJZ—The Mystery Sketch
11:20-WEAF—Show Village—Sketch
WABC—Concert Music
WABC—Bright Horizons—Sketch
WABC—News; Lombardo Records
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WABC—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:50-WQXR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WQXR—News; London Concert
WABC—News; Recorded Music
WOB—Banker Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Minfield, Burroughs
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WABC—News Bulletin
12:15-WMCA—Hurry Lawrence Records
12:30-WEAF—This is a Fact—Chas. Nobles
WJZ—The Gutter—Sketch
12:45-WEAF—News; Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WEAF—Music—Variety
WOB—Helen Tren—Sketch
1:15-WABC—Our Old Sunday—Sketch
1:30-WQXR—News; Holiday Music
1:45-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOB—Hank Lawson's Music
WJZ—H. R. Backhouse, Comments
WABC—Life One By One—Play
1:55-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:55-WQXR—Jack Benish, Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
2:00-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Sketch

The Message from The President

The White House, Washington, D. C.

I send these greetings to the Writers Congress with a deep sense of the significance of a gathering of writers in these times. It is a symbol, it seems to me, of our American faith in the Freedom of Expression—of our reliance upon the talents of our writers to present and clarify the issues of our times. Already, the men and women gathered there have rendered great service in elucidating for the nation the issues of this war and the nature of our enemies.

I am confident that they will perform an equal service, as victory becomes increasingly assured, in informing the people of the complex problems that must be solved if peace is to be a living reality. I want to extend my congratulations also to the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization Committee and to the University of California in Los Angeles for sponsoring a meeting of importance to all Americans.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

From Wendell

Willkie

I wish I could be with you, for I should like to talk with you on a subject which I believe is of the greatest significance.

Today there is a democratic ferment among the peoples of the Far East which far transcends in permanent value many of the more spectacular aspects of the war. The great awakening of the long inert masses, the ground swell of intellectual appetite and activity which is revitalizing old cultures and ancient customs is apparent in many places, in Russia and in China. Everywhere intellectually hungry people are learning that a diet of lies and half lies cannot uphold them and in their search for sustenance and strength, they are turning more and more to democratic belief and education.

At home the very efficiency of our war juggernaut tends to minimize emphasis on culture values; indeed, this tendency is seized upon and exaggerated by those who would consciously or unconsciously destroy our democracy. The necessary concentration of our energies on the tangible accoutrements of war implies to some that the liberal arts may be temporarily shouldered aside. Of course you writers know, and may I say you have done a superb job in telling the reading public, that the very reverse is true; that it is the amount of intellectual and cultural freedom which prevails throughout the world by which the qualitative and quantitative character of world civilization can be assessed.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE

Pan-American Greeting

This Congress must understand clearly the significance that the citizens of the other American Republics have given and give to Pan-Americanism. I think the best way of putting it would be that they believe that Pan-Americanism is a regional internationalism well interested in world internationalism and emphatically deny that it is a regionalism that precludes or opposes world internationalism.

It is my firm conviction that

the United States cannot have the moral strength to play its role in world affairs if it does not prove its capacity and moral stamina in Pan-American affairs. Therefore, it is my belief that if in the crucial years following this war, the leadership of the United States is truly democratic in Pan-American affairs, then the New World as a whole can play the part of moderator in world affairs, which is its only function in a democratic international organization.

One of the aims of this Congress should be to sharply re-define economic, cultural and political Pan-Americanism in order to avoid that Pan-Americanism from being used as a new escape for isolationists.

ENRIQUE DE LOZADA

From the Writers Of Great Britain

Wish I could be with you. The responsibility of the writer grows and he must speak out for the common people of the United Nations and resolutely refuse to act as mouthpiece or otherwise cut capers for disguised fascists, privileged rounds and stuffed affairs. We are not fighting or sweating in war factories then the least we can do is to enlist in the service of the people who are. Best wishes to you all.

J. B. PRIESTLEY
Authors Society of Great Britain sends Congress of United Nations Writers warmest greetings. The road to victory can be made shorter and less stony by writers.

JOHN STRACHEY, Chairman
JOHN MASEFIELD, President
Committee of Management
Warmest wishes for success. Regard Congress of Writers of utmost importance since pictures are truly international. Venture suggest this aspect be closely studied. Best remedy for still prevailing ignorance of America in England and vice versa is good truthful pictures combining entertainment and educational value. Ideal writer should be able to combine both. Suggest interchange visits British American writers best means of avoiding inaccuracies all too common in films of both countries. Venture to hope Congress will pass resolution recommending all writers should make frequent visits to countries they write about. Hope also companies will be urged commission more original stories not taken from plays novels. Motion pictures now an art and should stand alone.

HILARY SAUNDERS

A Message from Writers of China

Please accept our warmest greetings on the occasion of the opening of the United Nations Writers Congress. At a moment when darkness prevails in the world, you are our beacon. We are confident that your efforts will eventually lead mankind towards the goal of freedom and progress for which the United Nations are fighting today.

KUO MOJO TIEN HAN
LOU SUEHLIN
HUNG SHEN
FENG TSE
CHIANG CHUNHSIANG
YUEN CHUNGMEI
BUTTERFLY WU
YANG
TSAO YU

The following is a Who's Who of some of the prominent visitors to the Writers Congress held in Los Angeles Oct. 1-3.

THOMAS BAIRD:

Chief film officer in London... responsible for distribution of documentaries all over England... Arrived in this country in 1942 and now assistant director of film division British Ministry of Information, New York.
Participated in opening session, Training Film, Documentary Film and Second Session Feature Film Seminars.

PHYLLIS BENTLEY:

Well known British novelist... Closely identified with British writers in the war effort... Critic, lecturer, contributor to leading journals in England and America.
Participated in Opening Session and Problems of the Peace Panel.

ENRIQUE DE LOZADA:

Special advisor to Coordinator of Inter American Affairs... Taught at Williams College... Participated in Opening Session and Pan American Affairs Panel.

HERNANE TAVARES

Consultant to Coordinator of Inter American Affairs... Correspondent for "Journal do Brasil" on staff of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Participated in Opening Session and Pan American Affairs Panel.

JORGE DELANO, Sr.:

Connected with film industry in Chile... Producer of first sound picture there... Cartoonist... Newspaper man... editor magazine "Topos" in Chile... Participated in Second Session Feature Film Seminar.

NEHEMIAS GUEIROS:

Writer and lawyer... Professor of Civil Law for past four years at Pernambuco Law School, Pernambuco, Brazil.
Participated in Opening Session and Pan American Affairs Panel.

MIKHAIL KALATOSOV:

Administrator of the largest studio in Leningrad... expert technician... technical director, cameraman, director of "On Wings of Victory"—story of flyer Chkalov who flew over the North Pole to San Jacinto, California... "The Unconquered"—not yet released... "Ten Days." Born in Tbilisi, Georgia and educated there... Attended Polytech Institute of Leningrad... Graduate of Academy of Science and Motion Pictures... Wife is famous actress Helen Younger, decorated for bravery during siege of Leningrad during siege of Leningrad... and in spare moments returned to the studio to continue his work.
Participated in Opening Session, The Nature of the Enemy Panel and Second Session of the Feature Film Seminar.

PAUL LAZARFELD:

Director Office of Radio Research... Assoc. Prof. Dep. Soc. Science, Columbia University... "Radio Research" (in collaboration) and "Radio and the Printed Word."
Participated in Propaganda Analysis Panel.

ALEXIS MINOTIS:

Together with his wife Katina Pasinou was "Lunt and Fontane" of Greece... Translated "Desire Under the Elms" and other plays into Greek... Wrote original Greek plays... Participated in Writers in Exile Seminar.

JOSE ANTONIO RAMOS:

Cuban writer... Ph. D. University of Havana... Consular service in Madrid, Lisbon, Vigo... Now is Cuban National Executive Librarian.
Participated in Opening Session and Pan American Affairs Panel.

YU SHAN HAN:

Educated at Yenching University at Peking... Graduate work at Harvard... Taught at St. Johns University, Shanghai until Japanese caused him to leave... Chinese representative at the Geneva Educational Conference, 1929... Now teaching modern political history of the Pacific... In history Department of University of California.
Participating in Opening Session and Problems of the Peace Panel.

"Watch on the Rhine" To Play RKO Nabes

Bette Davis and Paul Lukas star in "Watch on the Rhine" which opens at the RKO Manhattan, Bronx and Westchester Theatres on Thursday, Oct. 7, accompanied by the Joe E. Brown comedy, "Chatterbox" with Judy Canova and Rosemary Lane.

Who's Who at the Sessions

COL. CARLOS PENA ROMULO:

United States Army officer... Publisher, editor, University Professor, playwright—aide de camp to General MacArthur... Native of Philippines... Born in Manila... Participated in the battle of the Philippines and was last man to leave Bataan... Publisher and editor of several English daily newspapers in Philippines... Author of "Mother America" and "I saw the Fall of the Philippines."
Participated in Opening Session and The Nature of the Enemy Panel.

MAJOR ALPHEUS SMITH:

Faculty, Special Officers School, Lexington, Va... Born in California... English Department Northwestern... Attended Cornell... Ph. D. from Harvard... Participating in Opening Session, Indoctrination and Training Film and Special Seminar restricted to army officers and to invited writers.

OWEN LATTIMORE:

Educator and University Professor... Editor-in-chief of "Pacific Affairs"... Political advisor to Chiang Kai Shek, 1941... Participated in Opening Session.

WALTER WHITE:

Secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People... author of "The Fire in the Flint," "Flight," "Hope and Fagot."

Congressional 'Investigation' Of Motion Pictures Threatened

Several weeks ago David Flatt stated in his column "Film Front" that some kind of investigation of films by anti-administration forces would be coming. This report from Washington shows how correct his prediction was.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UP)—Rep. Walter C. Ploeser, R. Mo., proposed a congressional investigation of "propaganda" motion pictures today, and cited as an example a new film in which Mrs. Roosevelt classes the Japanese and Republicans as common enemies.

MOTION PICTURES

Wait For Me and I'll Return

The Beautiful and Tender Story of a Russian Girl and Boy Whose Love Survives Through the Turmoil of Our Times

LAD from OUR TOWN

AMERICAN PREMIERE
Today - 9 a.m.
7th Ave.
42 & 43 St.

JEFFERSON

Today and Tomorrow
"MELODY PARADE"
and "NO ESCAPE"
Fri.-Sat. "HEAVEN CAN WAIT"

IRVING PLACE

Today and Tomorrow
George Brent stars in "MAJOR BARBARA"
Plus
"Under the Roofs of Paris"

THE STAGE

"WHAT A SHOW!"—Walter Winchell
S. HURON presents
KATHERINE DUNHAM
and her Company in
TROPICAL REVUE
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 5th Ave., Cl. 6-6383
Even. 8:45, 10:30 to 11:30. SAT. & SUN. 2:45, 5:15 to 11:30

THE MERRY WIDOW

With Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC Theatre, W. 44th St., Cl. 6-9736
Even. 8:15, 10:15-11:30. Mat. Thurs.-Sat. 2:30
Even. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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Classes Begin in American History, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Art, etc.
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SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

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A REMINDER



Nazi Atrocities

REVELATION of the unbelievable Nazi atrocities in the areas just liberated by the Red Army, coming on top of acts of equal ferocity previously publicized, have led a number of authoritative Soviet spokesmen to reiterate the intention of their country to demand full punishment of those responsible.

This applies not only to the top Nazi hierarchy, but to the generals, employers, landowners, local Gauleiters, common soldiers and others who have directly participated in the mass murder, robbery and exploitation.

A number of Soviet spokesmen have also stated that Germany will be held responsible for the damage done on Soviet territory and will be expected to make reparation.

Among others, the New York Herald Tribune drew the obvious conclusion from this that it is foolish to speak of a separate peace between the Soviet Union and Germans responsible for such crimes. The prattle about a separate peace is the chief trade commodity of the Hearst press these days, the object of which is to disunite the Coalition and prepare ground for a negotiated peace between our country and Hitler or near-Hitler cliques in Germany.

The way to end these atrocities—not only in the Soviet Union, but in Italy and throughout Europe—is to speed up victory, and to encourage those anti-fascist forces in Europe and in Germany who are best able to see to it that the criminals are properly punished. Our own delay in speeding up coalition warfare not only permits the fascist criminals to perpetuate their atrocities, but presents the Hearsts with additional opportunities to attempt to undermine and destroy the war Coalition abroad and at home.

Coal Crisis Worse

THE coal situation, warned Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes is "very much worse" and will "continue to get worse" unless a contract is reached soon. The schedule of coal production to supply war needs is 30,000,000 tons behind and is falling behind at rate of about 500,000 weekly, Ickes pointed out.

It is evident that this situation isn't just something that concerns the miners and operators. The entire war production picture is affected, and this means that our military plans, too, will be affected.

The mine situation is in sharp contrast to the other industries where the pace of war production has outstripped all expectations. But the lag in the mines is threatening to throw war economy out of balance.

At bottom is the wage issue that has dragged for six months. The War Labor Board still holds to its mechanical application of the "Little Steel" formula apparently without regard of the consequences in war production. John L. Lewis, who has not pressed the case of the miners at all from the standpoint of the interest of war production, seems only too pleased to exploit the situation for his own ends.

Actually, as matters stand now, the public interest is as threatened as it was during the three strikes. It is no longer a matter that could rest pending outcome of the endurance contest between the operators and the union. Every week that passes in this condition, draws more miners to other industries. Demoralization and absenteeism continue at a high rate.

The WLB must rise above the tangle of formal issues and invoke the basic feature of the wage policy that guides it. The pressing needs of the war must be its starting point. It did so in other situations. We re-

call its action in the closely related copper mining industry when the "Little Steel" formula was ignored to halt the general exodus of miners and widespread absenteeism. More recently, the board broke through the formula to grant a raise to Boeing aircraft workers. The need of copper and flying fortresses decided the issue.

The entire labor movement, CIO, AFL and the other unions, are fully united on this issue. The urgent need to reconsider the mine case should be impressed upon the WLB with all the emphasis that labor can put upon it.

This isn't help to Lewis. It is, in the first place, solidarity with the mine workers. But no less important, it is a move for a fundamental decision that affects other equally vital industries among them the railroads. Above all, it is necessary to meet the immediate needs of the war, the outcome of which is of primary interest to labor.

Food Front

TOTAL food production this year will be 25 per cent greater than in 1939, and somewhat higher, even, than last year's record output. The civilian population will consume, this year, more than was eaten annually during the 1935-39 period, even though only 75 per cent of production will be used for the civilian population.

These facts expose as liars those who have been trying to demoralize and frighten the people with the spectre of starvation resulting from "government interference" and the lend-lease program.

The object of the drive to create hysteria concerning food shortages, inspired by the Frank Gannett-"farm" lobby propagandists, is, of course, to attempt to destroy the Administration price and wartime agricultural conversion policies. They demand that the government scrap price control and cease all attempts to stimulate the production of essential foods. They threaten starvation unless their demands are met.

The figures show that the farmers are paying no attention to them, but are producing everything they can.

Despite the results achieved, the nation must, and can increase food production by greater conversion to wartime needs. The main obstacle has been the obstruction of the congressional "farm bloc."

Right now, this "farm lobby" is fighting tooth-and-nail against the subsidy program to aid farmers to increase necessary food production, while maintaining price control.

The way to pull the props from under the "farm" lobby is to explode their claim that they speak for the farmers. Their opposition to production subsidies hits the farmer, as it does the entire national war effort.

The supporters of the subsidy program should take the program to the farmers and counteract the agitation of the "farm" lobby. A good beginning was made by the "Fighting Sixty" congressmen who are backing the President's wartime stabilization policies.

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943

Why the Soviet Union Is Able To Achieve the 'Impossible'

By William Z. Foster

For the past two years the capitalist world has watched in profound amazement and admiration the tremendous fight of the Soviet people against the gigantic Hitler war machine. The whole development was totally unexpected in the capitalist countries, where, almost universally, the Soviet Union was believed to be a mere pushover for the Nazi conquerors, who had just knocked down the armies of Western Europe like so many tinpans.



William Z. Foster

In his famous telegram to the Red Army, 20 months ago, General Douglas MacArthur struck both a true note and a popular one when he declared that the big 1941 winter offensive of the Red Army, coming after several months of unparalleled assault by the huge Nazi Wehrmacht, was the greatest achievement in the whole course of world military history. Since MacArthur made his famous statement, the Red Army has accomplished even greater military marvels. The crushing defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad and their expulsion from vast sections of the occupied sections of the USSR during the winter of 1942 clearly topped even the great achievements of the winter of 1941. And so now also in its big 1943 summer offensive, the Red Army is reaching a still higher level of struggle than during either of the two preceding winters. For not only has the Red Army stopped Hitler's widely advertised summer offensive, something it was quite unable to do in the summers of 1941 and 1942, but it has also inflicted stupendous losses upon the German Army, driven it all back to the Dnieper, reconquering territory as large as Germany. And the biggest Red Army advances are obviously now just beginning to loom ahead.

That the USSR could suffer all these stupendous losses and still survive literally staggers the imagination, and doubly so because of the great odds that were against her at the start of the war. Facing a similar situation, any other nation in the world would have been long since defeated and thrown in the sponge. But the Soviet Union went right on fighting, actually increasing its military strength, with the spectacular battle results which have so long held the world spellbound in surprise and admiration.

natural resources during the first year of the war. How terrible were the Russians' human and industrial losses may be gauged from a few general figures. The seven of the 16 Soviet republics that were overrun by Hitler's troops normally contained no less than 77,000,000 people, or almost 40 per cent of the total population of the USSR. In the loss of the Donbas industrial area the Soviet Union was deprived of 54 per cent of its coal production and also an estimated 50 per cent of its steel output, or the equivalent of the steel producing capacity of Japan and Italy combined. By the Nazis' seizure of the Ukrainian agricultural regions the USSR, according to Helen Fuller (New Republic, Sept. 13, 1943), lost "almost 40 per cent of all her cultivated land, 40 per cent of the land which produced her grain, 85 per cent of her sugar beet territory, 43 per cent of her potato lands, 54 per cent of her vegetable oil capacity, 56 per cent of hogs, 35 per cent of cattle and some of her most productive sources of fish." Also dozens of the USSR's biggest cities, as well as the whole railway system in the occupied areas, were partially destroyed by the retreating Nazi vandals. To all these losses are to be added also the devastation caused by the Nazis in Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and many other industrial centers by air bombing.

Some VALUABLE LESSONS OF THE PAST

Before undertaking, in succeeding articles of this series, to explain the basic reasons for the unparalleled fighting capacities of the Soviet nation, it will be well for us to realize that the present "impossible" military accomplishments of the Red Army are quite in line with the Soviet tempo of life, effort and development generally, as exemplified by extraordinary achievements, economic, political and military, of the Soviet people during the life of the Soviet Government.

Among these may be cited the overthrow of the Czarist-capitalist regime in 1917 and the establishment of the Soviet Government. The idea of securing the victory of Socialism in a backward agricultural country such as old Russia, where the workers constituted only 15 per cent of the population, had long been pronounced utterly impossible by the bigwig leaders of the Second International, as well as by capitalist writers and thinkers generally. But the "impossible" was accomplished by the Russian Communist Party, led by the great Lenin and, in the face of every

obstacle, the world's first socialist country was organized.

Next, there was the task of defending the revolution against world reaction, which the Social Democrats also called impossible. And at one time it almost looked as though they were right, for 95 per cent of the country was in the hands of the French, American, British, Japanese, Polish, Czech, German, White Guard and various other counter-revolutionary armies that ringed the besieged Soviet Government on all sides. Reorganizing the demoralized and defeated Russian armies, and by a military achievement unparalleled in history (General MacArthur please take note) the Soviet people scattered all their enemies and drove them beyond the borders of the USSR. The "impossible" was accomplished.

To mention just one more "miracle" of Soviet achievement—there was the great task of building the industries and agriculture. When Stalin in 1928 promulgated his huge plan of development in the first five-year plan, the whole capitalist world sneered and guffawed. What fantastic nonsense was this, snickeringly asked the learned economists, industrialists, and politicians? Surely nothing, they answered, but a Communist propaganda stunt; something to breathe the breath of life for a few more months into the collapsing Soviet regime. Instead of five years, said a leading German industrialist, it would take German engineers 50 years to realize in Russia the far-reaching industrial projects of the first five-year plan, and the Communists themselves could never do it, even in half a century. Especially were the capitalist and Social Democratic wiseacres scornful of the proposals to reorganize the medieval Russian agriculture into broad collective farms. But the Soviet people, led by their great Communist Party, with Stalin now at its head, accomplished and double-accomplished these "impossibilities."

Unable to borrow capital abroad, with but a handful of engineers and only a small body of skilled workers, and with their country marked by seven years of imperialist and civil wars, they nevertheless carried out not only the first, but also the second and third five-year plans to overwhelming success. They built Soviet industry and agriculture of a quality and at a rate that has never been equaled in any country, not even the United States in its days of stormiest economic growth. All of which was an indication of the extreme speed with which the Soviet people will rebuild their ravaged country once this war has been won.

The current "incredible" military achievements of the Red Army are consequently based upon and cut from the same material as the many other "impossibilities" accomplished by the Soviet people during the building and defense of their Socialist fatherland. In the ensuing article, therefore, let us look a bit at the national organization that has produced these many spectacular successes, of which the profound victories of the Red Army are the current example.

Letters From Our Readers

Evolution of a Slogan

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Daily News is conducting a newspaper economy campaign with this slogan:—"Don't buy a News—borrow one." This is an excellent slogan but it violates a cardinal principle of slogan writing. It's too long. How much stronger and more effective when shortened to "Don't buy a News."

Even the longer version could be improved to "Don't Buy a News—Buy a Newspaper." Or, to be more specific and constructive, "Don't Buy a News—Buy the Daily Worker" and the Sunday edition, too.

SIDNEY JEROME.

Unions Take Note

Editor, Daily Worker:

High individual and corporate taxes and the scarcity of labor are two conditions which prompted employers to inaugurate pension trusts and insurance funds on an unprecedented scale since Pearl Harbor in order to hold on to their employees.

While the trend is toward greater employee coverage and benefit underwritten mostly by management, which takes credit for the increase in real compensation for their employees, it should be borne in mind that it is not the altruistic desire which prompts management to provide extended employee coverage and benefit.

The contributions to such trusts and funds are deductible by the employer for income tax purposes thus making them a tax free entity.

Similar conditions existed during the first World War when the employees were being showered, as they are now, with "kind gestures" by their employers in the way of pension trusts and insurance funds, but shortly after the expiration of

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

the war when the tax situation has eased up on big business, a great majority of these "noble" undertakings went out of the window.

Having this experience in mind, it should be clear to those molding labor policy in the U. S. that welfare programs for the benefit of the rank and file should be made union measures and part of the collective bargaining agreements between unions and management now, so as to forestall the discontinuance of such funds by the employers as soon as they will deem it advisable to do so.

Spokesmen for big business already openly declare that the excess profits tax is particularly severe on corporations and propose the repeal of this measure at the close of hostilities.

Let us be aware of it and act accordingly.

JOSEPH TIMONER.

Air Pollution

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: Most citizens are aware of the pro-Axis line of the Daily News and its vicious writers. Yet few have directed attention to the dangerous use of the radio in its regular five-minute news broadcasts over Station WNEW.

Injected into these broadcasts is anti-war propaganda of such viru-

lence that, in comparison, the gutter writings in its paper become mild stuff.

For instance, the broadcasts always play up shortages. They quote fully from the appeasement speeches of men like Wheeler, Taft, Hoover and the farm bloc in order to attack the President or our gallant Soviet ally. They omit any news of Russia especially when the Red Army is making great gains.

Thus, the Daily News is not only being permitted to pollute the press, but the air waves as well.

J. S.

UE Food Survey

Bronx.

Editor, Daily Worker: I sure cared a lot for that UE Food Survey published in the Daily Worker showing a 26.8 per cent rise in food prices for one year. It let us know exactly how much the cost of living as gone up. If it weren't for good honest unions to keep check and to organize a fight against this legal and illegal stealing, it would be a hopeless task to stop outrageous prices for necessities of life.

ALEX FROM THE BRONX.

Likes 'Between the Lines'

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: I was glad to see last Monday the reappearance of your column—"Between the Lines." With the background afforded by a steady reading of your paper, one finds the items in this column significant. I especially enjoyed the one revealing that an Antarctic glacier has been named Cordell Hull—a case of prophetic insight.

DR. L. A. ELDRIDGE, JR.

Party Life

Prepared by C. P. Organisation Dep't.

Clarity on Role of Membership Committees

(Note: Considerable discussion is taking place regarding the role and activities of Branch Membership Committees. We urge that all opinions and criticisms based upon experience, be sent in to this column.)

The basis for considering the importance of and the problems connected with Membership Committees must be the war effort.

This fact immediately confronts us with the situation of work-shifts in industry, overtime work, fatigue as a result of long hours of work, as well as the manifold civilian defense activities that our comrades are engaged in, all of which must mean that we will have, at least for the duration, the problem of non-attendance from branch meetings. Of course we will continuously strive to increase attendance at branch meetings, especially through improving the political-educational life of the branches.

Yet we must still expect a considerable percentage not attending, the bulk of whom will be workers in the most important industries, or precisely those who can be the biggest factor in carrying through the win-the-war policies. The job therefore is to find ways and means to service these comrades so that they will be effective to the maximum in carrying through our policies. This, therefore, is the main role of the Membership Committees.

A comrade working in a shop of an important industry wherein hundreds or even thousands of workers are employed, but who, for one or the other of the above reasons cannot attend branch meetings, nevertheless can, as a result of being served by a member of the Membership Committee, carry forward the Party position on vital issues in his shop or union.

One of the most able and persistent comrades of the branch should be elected as the Membership Director, who is to head the committee. The size of the committee should be such that each member should have not more than six to eight members to service. These six or eight should be visited at least once a month. More frequently if an occasion necessitates. The time the visited member is to be seen should be mutually worked out between the member of the Membership Committee and the comrade visited. These should be no arbitrary division of the branch membership among the members of the Membership Committee, nor should there be any attempt made to form the six to eight members into a group nor have meetings of them.

The total members of the branch that are to be kept in contact with should be divided on the basis of shops, organizations to which they belong, shifts and territory. If there happens to be a number of non-attending members in a small shop or in a department of a large one, it would be natural that a member of the shop or department be on the Membership Committee and that he be responsible for others in the shop or department that are not attending the branch meetings. The same applies to a trade union or other mass organizations. If the problem of work shifts exists, then it must be seen to that a member of the committee has comrades to visit who are free from work as near as possible as his own free time so that he will be able to contact them at their homes. As regards division on a territorial basis, the members of the committee should be given comrades to be in contact with as close to their own residence as possible.

It is clear that since we have a degree of non-attendance as a permanent problem, we want to give those not attending as much benefit of our discussions and decisions as possible, so that we will have 100 per cent of our Party members in one way or the other, helping to give life to our policies. We start out by placing the servicing at a minimum—namely to bring the comrade visited all the important literature that we issue, especially pamphlets, leaflets, etc., not only for himself but also some to distribute, also the Communist; that we acquaint them with the decisions of the branch as well as tell them what subject is to be discussed at the next branch meeting; calling their attention to important articles and editorials of our press, especially such that are of particular interest to the comrade being visited, as for instance an article or editorial on the auto situation if he is an auto worker—all for the purpose of helping him in his mass work as well as whetting his appetite to regularly read our press, especially by having him become a subscriber, if he is not already one. And lastly, to keep the member in good dues standing.

The Membership Director should have regular meetings of his committee to discuss with them what to take up when they next visit those on their list, as well as questions of approaching each individual comrade on the basis of his or her work, activities and desires. Above all the approach should not be of a harassing character, but on the contrary, one of actually helping to equip the comrade to be more effective as a Communist, which if the visited comrade sees that he is being helped, will result in an increased desire and effort to attend branch meetings and will make dues paying normal and voluntary.

As a result of these meetings of the Membership Committees and the actual work of visiting, the content of the work will develop and improve to the point where the member of the Membership Committee will be an important guide and educator as well as friend of the comrades he visits. Therefore, to start with, any member, no matter how long in the Party, who realizes the importance of this work and is willing, can serve as a member of the Membership Committee.

—CHAS. KRUMBEIN.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 6, 1938

WRIGLEY FIELD, CHICAGO.—Red Rolfe, star third baseman of the Yankees, covers the World Series for the Daily Worker. In his first dispatch, Rolfe writes: "Today's game was what I like to call baseball at its best. Little bits of inside ball made the game something to remember, not to mention the outstanding play. We won the first game of the series from the Cubs, but it was a hard battle all the way. The score of 3 to 1 doesn't half tell the story."

NEW YORK CITY.—Without any official call for applications, 27,768 families from all parts of New York have asked for apartments in the government's Red Hook and Queensbridge low rent projects which can only house 5,204 tenants, the City Housing Authority announced yesterday. The projects are not expected to be opened until the latter part of next year.